

# The Hebrew

וְחַיִּי יוֹלָם נָטַע בְּחֻכֵּינוּ The Eternal Life He planted amongst us.

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## The Hebrew

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE EAST.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

The king, from this time forward, showed Mr. Palgrave less favor, but there was no open rupture of friendly relations between them. Finally, however, an event occurred which obliged him to leave the country. He had treated a case of facial palsy of a very marked character with strychnine, applied externally, and was successful in curing the patient. His recovery was surprising to the people generally, as they had always believed such affections incurable. The king heard of it, and inquired at once of Mr. Palgrave what this wonderful drug was, and what were its properties; and desired him to give him some of it, that after he was gone some of his people might use it. Mr. Palgrave, feeling the danger of intrusting so powerful a drug to an ignorant man, endeavored to excuse himself from doing so, and incautiously explained that it was one of the most deadly poisons known. This roused the desire of the king to possess it, for he had powerful enemies in the court, and, among others, his own brother, of whom he wished to be rid, and being wholly unscrupulous, he was anxious to get possession of so potent a poison, with which to kill him. He therefore, immediately, and in a most imperative tone, demanded that the traveler should furnish him some of it. Palgrave feigned not to understand what he meant, and replied: "I am afraid you would not know how to use it, nor understand the proper proportions." The king did not press the matter farther that day, but brought it up next day, and the next, insisting, finally, that he must and would have it. This persistency provoked Mr. Palgrave, who told him very firmly and positively that he would never give him a grain of it. He still insisted; and Mr. Palgrave, looking him in the face, said: "Abd-Allah! I know perfectly well what you want it for, and I don't want to be your accomplice in what you will have to answer for before God's judgment-seat, nor to be charged with the crimes you will be charged with. You shall never have it." The king was greatly enraged, but with true Arab self-possession, he made no reply, and Mr. Palgrave soon went to his lodgings, satisfied that he had made the king his bitter enemy. Three days after, at night, the king sent for him. He went at once, and saluted the king, who answered his salutation very coldly, and told him to sit down. He did so, and looking round, saw that most of those in the room were either openly or secretly his bitter enemies. The king addressed him at once, saying: "I know perfectly well what your real object is; it is not medicine, nor any thing of the kind; you are really a revolutionist. You come here against our religion. You know the penalty is death, and I shall put the law in force against you, and have you executed without delay." Palgrave was neither deficient in courage nor self-possession, and he felt that boldness was the only means of preservation left him. He, therefore, looked at the king, apparently unmoved, and merely said, with a tone of slight contempt, "Beg pardon of God!" a phrase common in the East, and implying that the person to whom it is addressed has said something very foolish, for which he should crave the Divine pardon. The king looked surprised, and said: "Why?" Mr. Palgrave replied, "How could you kill me? You dare not." He asked: "Why can't I? Why dare I not?" "Because," replied Mr. Palgrave, "I am your guest; have been lodged in your house; have been employed by yourself, and as such I am known to every body in the town, and looked up to by every body in the town, even by you. You talk of putting me to death! It is perfectly ridiculous! You cannot do it, and you dare not." The king replied that it might be done without its being known that he did it, and that he had the means if he chose. "No," said Mr. Palgrave, "you can not even do that." "Why?" asked the king. "Because," said Mr. Palgrave, "there are several sitting here who have heard what you say; they have tongues, and they will talk about it. I will take care, meanwhile, to let every body know what you have said to me to night, and if any thing happens to me, in the whole region which lies between this town and the Persian Gulf, it will be known who has done it. Your brother will be the first to know it." This brother, as we have said, was his deadly enemy, and the one whom he most wished to kill. He was very nearly as powerful as the king. After some more conversation in the same style, by which the king was evidently somewhat appalled, Mr. Palgrave withdrew to his lodgings, and with his companions and guide made preparations to leave Riyadh. They remained, however, three days longer, attending to the sick of the poor and middle classes, and at the hour of evening prayer, on the third day, November twenty-fifth, mounted their camels, and were far out in the country at night, before the king knew of their departure. Avoiding the large towns, though they saw at a little distance two very pleasant ones, Manfulah and Soleimieh, they concealed themselves in the small valley of Yamanih, and their guide, who was obliged to leave them for a few days, rejoining them, they passed eastward through fine, well-watered plains, till the first of December, 1862, when they reached the confines of the Dohur Desert, an offshoot of the great southern desert of Ahkak. This Dohur Desert is a somewhat elevated plateau, two days' journey across, and descending rather abruptly on its eastern slope. Having crossed

his, they entered the town of Hofuf, which is defended by a strong citadel called Kot. This is in the province of Hassa, the richest and most populous of the Wahabite provinces, having a climate almost like that of India. Here are workers in metals of great repute, makers of swords of excellent quality, and other steel articles, inlaid with gold and silver; and textile fabrics of good quality and in large quantities are manufactured. Three days' journey from Hofuf brought them to El Khatef, on the Persian Gulf, a beautiful town surrounded by a network of rivers and buried in an interminable succession of gardens. Taking boat here, Mr. Palgrave crossed the Persian Gulf twice, and finally entered the kingdom of Onian, and on the third of March, 1863, visited Sohar, its ancient capital. This kingdom of Onian is the territory represented in most of our books as that governed by the Imam of Muscat, the name of the present capital being given by foreigners to the country. Coasting southeastward from Sohar, they were shipwrecked on the ninth near Watiejeh, and only nine out of twenty-five persons on board the vessel were saved. Mr. Palgrave and his companion though, in a most forlorn condition, visited the Sultan of Muscat at his country palace, near Watiejeh, and were received with great kindness. On the tenth, they crossed the Jabel Akhdar, difficult mountain spurs, and reached Muscat that evening. Remaining in that city and vicinity for twelve days, they proceeded up the Persian Gulf, being very sick on their route with fever and delirium, and arrived in Bagdad on the nineteenth of April, and journeying thence, reached Beirut on the eleventh of July.

In the kingdom of Onian, and the Wahabite provinces on its border, Mr. Palgrave found very little Mohammedanism. The greater part of the inhabitants were fire-worshippers and worshippers of the sun, not like the Parsees, with whom he was acquainted, for they had no priesthood, and no idea of the two principles of good and evil, Ormuzd and Ahriman, but, as he believed, the descendants of the old Sabaeans. He was present at one of its festivals, which occur, on the first day of the month. They lighted fires upon sacred peaks and mountains, danced around them, worshipped them, and prayed to them. Among some of these people in the interior, he found that, except at morning and evening, (when they prayed to the disk of the rising or setting sun) they prayed with their faces turned toward the north, and that they gave to the north star the name which in the Scriptures is spoken of as the incommunicable title of Jehovah, the name JAH. The reason they assigned for this was, that it was the only fixed point in the heavens, around which the rest of the universe seemed to turn.

Mr. Palgrave also discovered some relics of what seemed to be Druidism, or possibly of the temples of that race of giants who formerly inhabited the Hauran in Central and Southern Arabia. In the Kasim (the vast plain extending southward from the Jabel Salma) he found two enormous blocks of stone set on end and crossed by a third, so high that he rode under them on the back of his camel, while other blocks standing around formed the segment of a circle, as at Stonehenge, and many lay scattered in the vicinity. The average height of these blocks was twelve or fourteen feet. Similar ruins were described to him as existing in other provinces of Nejed, and also in Onian.

Such are a few of the most striking points in a narrative of geographical discovery, which has hardly been equaled in interest in modern times.

### THE CHOLERA IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The cholera has greatly increased in violence since my last, and for the two past weeks it has been carrying off about 320 persons daily, exclusive of the army and navy, from which we have no accurate reports.

It is impossible to obtain a full list of the deaths, and I think it is safer to assume that the average number of deaths for the above period has been 400 daily. Some 5,000 persons have probably died of the disease since it first broke out here. It still continues its ravages, the official reports for the last few days being about 280 deaths daily.

It has returned to the Christian quarter of Pera, where it had ceased for a time, in consequence of the greater number of interments in the Mussulman cemeteries, and which are made but a foot below the surface of the earth. Strange to say, most of these interments were made directly parallel with one of the most frequented promenades in the heart of Pera. Being insufficiently covered with lime, the exhalations are spreading a pestilential atmosphere through the most populous section of the city, and where the foreign embassies are located.

Unless proper sanitary measures are speedily adopted to correct this source of disease, we shall have the Oriental Plague again upon us in its worst form. The overcrowded cemeteries, and the careless manner in which the dead are buried, I fear will, at all events, be the cause of a great deal of typhus and similar complaints in the coming autumn and winter.

The cholera seems to be more malignant in fine, pure, dry weather than in any other. Such weather has prevailed here during almost the whole period of its existence. During this sort of weather there is an insufficient proportion of ozone in the atmosphere, as has been found by repeated tests, and it is only when this element of the atmosphere is restored by storms and rain that we may look for a cessation of the epidemic.

Elevated sites having more of it, it is for this reason that the summits of hills and mountain ranges are the safest places of refuge during the prevalence of cholera. Indeed, great heights may almost be said to be out of the reach of the cholera. The population of the capital and neighboring villages have fled in all directions, and the mountains are covered with encampments of fugitive families.

The Turkish Government, in order to diminish the number of victims, provided steamers to transport the laboring classes to their homes on the coasts of the empire, and nearly 90,000 have thus been carried away from the city free of expense. Constantinople has lost one-third of its population in this way, and by flight. In the

village of Bayhadere, where I have been passing the summer, at least two-thirds of the people, panic-struck at the fearful mortality around them, have fled into the open country.

The mortality has been increased by the vegetable diet to which the great majority of the population is condemned by their extreme poverty. Meat is the staple article of food in cholera seasons, and those who live chiefly on it, abstaining generally from vegetables, are the most exempt from the disease. Meat being dear here, it is altogether out of the reach of the poorer classes.

To provide them with this necessary article of food, subscriptions have been started, and large sums of money have been raised, but of course they are inadequate to supply the demand. Since the Crimean war, Constantinople has, in truth, become an enormously dear place, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is now the dearest capital to reside in of any in the world.

The distress existing here in consequence of the devastation in families by the cholera, is heart-rending. Many are left without any means of sustenance, and they wander about the streets in helpless, despairing misery. The sights as witnessed in Constantinople now, with the unattended tumbrils loaded with coffins, passing on continuously to the cemeteries day and night, are horrible in the extreme, and can never be effaced from the memory.—Correspondence of the Washington Chronicle.

### PALISSY THE POTTER.—AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Many of our readers who are familiar with Paris are probably aware that the Louvre which forms the southern boundary of the Place du Carrousel, on the side of the Seine, connecting that palace with the Tuileries, was recently found to be so out of repair as to need reconstruction, and was accordingly demolished. While excavating for the new works in that part of the Carrousel which is cut off by railings to form the Court of Honor of the Tuileries, the workmen have just made a most unexpected and interesting discovery. They came upon a construction in brick having the appearance of a demi-cupola, and which proved to be a potter's oven. The laborers had no need to proceed further in that direction, and would have passed on without heeding their discovery had not an archaeologist been upon the watch. M. A. Berty has been engaged, it appears, upon a work entitled "The Historical Topography of Old Paris," of which the first volume, comprising the region of the Louvre, is about to appear. He had already gleaned valuable information from observation of the works in progress, and he was keenly on the lookout. Two other brick ovens, previously uncovered elsewhere, had offered no particular interest, but he had a sort of instinctive conviction that this one, which he considered to date from the time of Catherine de Medicis, was of a more important character, and would repay further search. Of the result obtained we abridge an interesting account contributed to the *Debats* by M. Charles Read:

"Some vitrified bricks first led Mr. Berty to think that he possibly had to do with a potter's oven, and it struck him it might possibly be that of Bernard Palissy, the prince of potters. He prevailed upon the architect of the palace, M. Lefuel, to have the excavation continued on purpose outside the line that had been traced, and soon they came upon *carreaux* (openings in the vault of ovens) and upon fragments of *gazettes* (cases used to put the pottery into the oven); then, further on, they found large pieces of moulds of figures and of various objects and plants, evidently modelled on the natural substances, and which at first appeared singularly strange, and even inexplicable to anyone not thoroughly acquainted with Palissy and his ways. Thus, one of these moulds seemed a fantastical bust—a sort of monster, composed—even to the features of the face and the two eyes—entirely of shells. Others were moulds of human limbs, on which the very hairs of the body were to be discerned; others showed strange costumes and coarse striped stuffs. These seemingly enigmatical relics, as fresh as if they had been placed there only the day before, clearly told their own tale and origin. In the eyes of a connoisseur such moulds could be none other than those of the Terms, conceived and executed by Bernard Palissy for the grotto he constructed in the garden of the Tuileries towards 1570, by order of the Queen-mother, Catherine de Medicis. In a manuscript memoir of the illustrious artist, found in a broker's shop at La Rochelle by M. Benjamin Fillon, and published by him only four years ago, we find the following:—'As to the Terms which shall be seated on the rock of the fountains, there should be another, which would be all formed of various maritime shells—namely, the two eyes of two shells, the nose, mouth, chin, forehead, cheeks, the whole of shells, as well as all the residue of the body. Item, I would make three or four of them attired, and with the heads pressed (*ceus et coffes*) in strange manners, which dress and coiffure should be of divers linens, cloths, or striped substances, approaching nature so nearly that no man could tell the difference. And, if it pleased the Queen-mother, I would make certain figures from life imitating nature so closely that even the little hairs of the beards and eyebrows, of the same size as on the human body, should be observed.'"

Certainly nothing could correspond more closely than this description (written in the quaint old French of that day) with the objects found. M. Read hastened with the news of the discovery to M. Biencieux, of the Sevres porcelain manufactory, and that gentleman, taken to the spot, was at once convinced. A dozen great moulds were found, without reckoning small fragments, and two days later three or four pieces of enamelled earthenware, which alone, had further evidence been wanting, would have proved that Palissy, whom a writer of that day designates as "Master Bernard of the Tuileries," had been there at work. The moulds found are to be drawn and engraved, and will be published in M. Berty's forthcoming volume.

### LION HUNTING IN ALGERIA.

M. Chassaing had taken six months' repose and a journey to France to re-establish his health, seriously affected by his frequent exposures and great fatigues. No sooner had he returned than he started once more for his favorite shooting ground, the mountains of Bu Arif, but this time accompanied by a captain of the 8th Chasseurs. They encamped near an Arab tribe which paid a nightly tribute of sundry sheep or oxen to the lions. After several failures, they took up a position where a lion of great size, and a lioness, had struck down a mule. A slight noise made by the captain disturbed the visitors when they came down for their prey at night, but M. Chassaing got two shots at the lion, which bounded away into the cover of evergreen oak, or ilexes, growing at the same time as if much hurt. The next morning the Arabs were bidden to bring their horses from the encampment, while they set off to follow the traces of the wounded beast. The Arabs assisted in the search, keeping, however, at a respectful distance, amid tufts of broom and diss, or tall grass. But we must let our hunter relate his experience of a lion's embrace in his own words, as such experiences are not of every day occurrence:—"Suddenly a powerful roar came forth from the midst of one of these tufts, and I saw the lion rise up, and with the first bound he came within six yards of where I stood. Flurried with the imminence of the danger, I fired without taking aim, and I had hardly time to press my finger on the trigger before the enormous mass fell upon me, crushing me down. I was overthrown, my head downwards; the lion was over me, and had my right arm between his jaws. Obeying the instinct of preservation, I endeavored to obtain possession of my pistols with the left, but they had fallen out of the waistband when I was struck down! I was thus left helpless against my terrible adversary without any other means of defence than my arms, one of which was paralysed in the animal's mouth. The lion, however, let go my arm and sought to catch me by the head; the spring which he took from behind to effect this caused me to slide under him, but his tooth caught my lower lip in the movement, and cut it down to the chin. By a superhuman effort I seized the lion by the mane, over the ear, and slipping my thumb under his lower jaw, I managed to keep it at a distance; another movement made me slip still further, so that he could no longer catch my head without changing his position, but he seized upon my arm a second time and bit it severely. All this had taken much less time than has been occupied in description. Never having lost my senses, I then shouted out, 'Here! captain! help!' But in vain. I saw no one. My strength began to fail me in consequence of the prolonged resistance I had opposed to my adversary, and the pain that his bites gave me. I was indeed nearly sinking, when I perceived that the lion was less vigorous, and that he appeared even as if he were about to let go. This inspired me with new courage, and also gave the captain time to come up to my help, and to discharge his double-barrelled rifle into the flanks of the animal. Happily for me the balls had no impetus, or they would have gone right through me as well as the lion. It was afterwards ascertained that these balls, not being conical, only penetrated an inch or two, whereas my last ball, having struck it in the breast, had injured it in both its lungs and the region of the heart. These two new wounds hence only increased the fury of the beast, which, letting go my arm, seized me by the shoulder, the only part that he could lay hold of; then, rising upon his hind legs, he bounded towards the bottom of the ravine, carrying me with him. This was a terrible moment, and I thought I had reached my last. As he went along my head struck against the trees, and my back chafed on the rocks; nevertheless I shouted out, 'Captain, take my gun, it has still one barrel loaded.' I do not know if he heard me, but he did nothing. It was in these frightful torments that I arrived at the bottom of the ravine, always borne along by the lion, but also always holding by him with the left hand. This resistance irritated him so much that he made two desperate efforts to shake me off, and I felt my shoulder cracking in his formidable jaws. Suddenly I saw him sink down and fall over on his left side, his hind-quarters pressing on my legs; the lion was expiring! It was high time. I let go his mane, and clutching by a tuft of grass, I raised myself up by a supreme effort, stepping over the prostrate beast, and clambering up to the point from whence he had dragged me. There the pain in my arm became agonising, and trying to move it, arm and fingers both obeyed my will. I saw with joy that no bones were broken, only the arm had been frightfully bitten." This terrible struggle, which lasted for only two or three minutes, nearly cost the lion-hunter his life. He was conveyed on horseback to his tent, and thence to Batna, in a vehicle sent on purpose, and accompanied by his wife in tears. The Arabs showed neither sympathy nor consideration. At Batna he was admitted into the hospital, where for eight days the surgeons thought he would never get over his wounds, but, thanks to a good constitution and exceeding care, he did so. In thirty days he took his first walk in the yard of the hospital, and on the thirty-sixth day returned home convalescent.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

INSURANCE AGENT.—Parties wishing to insure in Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Co.'s would find it to their advantage to call on our friend, Mr. I. Frank, who has now established himself at No. 224 California Street. Mr. Frank is connected with none but First Class responsible Companies.

ROOFING! ROOFING!—The late Earthquake has left few, if any brickbuildings in this City entirely unscathed. The roofs in particular have suffered much and should be attended too without delay, before the rain commences. We refer our readers to the Card of Messrs. H. G. & J. S. Fiske, 807 Market Street, in another column.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Travellers Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., in our columns, who insure against accidents from Earthquakes or other causes.

### THE HAUNTED SHIP.

A TRUE STORY AS FAR AS IT GOES.

[The following narrative is from Washington Irving—but as it is not included in his collected works, it must be new to most of our readers:]

The world abounds with ghost stories, but it is exceedingly difficult to get them at first hand; that is to say, from persons who have seen the ghosts: this may be the reason why they have fallen into discredit with the dubious. I once, however, heard a story of the kind from one who came within an ace of being an eye-witness, and who believed in it most honestly. He was a worthy Captain of the sea; a native of either Nantucket or Martha's Vineyard, I forget which—at any rate, a place noted for its breed of hardy mariners. I met with him in the ancient city of Seville, having anchored with his brig in the Guadalquivir, in the course of one of his wandering voyages. Our conversation, one day, turned upon the wonders and adventures of the sea, when he informed me that, among his multifarious cruises, he had once made a voyage on board of a haunted ship. It was a vessel that had been met with, drifting, half-dismantled, and with flapping sails, about the sea near the Gulf of Florida, between the mainland and the Bahama Banks. Those who boarded her found her without a living soul on board, the hatchways were broken open; the cargo had been rifled; the decks fore and aft were covered with blood; the shrouds and rigging were also smeared with the same, as if some wretched beings had been massacred as they clung to them. It was evident that the ship had been plundered by pirates, and, to all appearance, the crew had been murdered and thrown overboard.

The ship was taken possession of by the Spaniards, and brought to Boston, in New England; but the sailors who navigated her to port declared that they would not make such another voyage for all the wealth of Peru. They had been harassed the whole way by the ghosts of the murdered crew, who, at night, would come up the companion-way out of the fore-castle, run up the shrouds, station themselves on the yards and tops, and appear to perform all the duties of the ship.

As no harm had resulted from this ghostly seamanship, the story was treated lightly, and the vessel was fitted out for another voyage; but when ready for sea, no sailors could be got to embark in her. She lay for some time in the harbor of Boston, regarded by the superstitious seamen as a fated ship; and there she might have rotted, had not the worthy captain who related to me the story undertaken to command her. He succeeded in getting some hardy tars, who stood less in awe of ghosts, to accompany him, and his brother-in-law sailed with him as chief mate.

When they got fairly to sea, the hobgoblin crew began to play their pranks. At night there would be the deuce to pay in the hold; such racketing and rummaging, as if the whole cargo was being overhauled, bales tumbled over and boxes broken open; and sometimes it appeared as if the ballast was shifted from side to side. All this was heard with dismay by the sailors, and even the captain's brother-in-law, who appears to have been a very sagacious man, was exceedingly troubled at it. As to the captain himself, he honestly confessed to me that he never heard or saw anything; but then he slept soundly, and when once asleep, was hard to be awakened.

Notwithstanding all these ghostly vagaries, the ship arrived safely at the destined end of her voyage, which was one of the South American rivers under the line. The captain proposed to go in his boat to a town some distance up the river, leaving the ship in charge of his brother-in-law. The latter said he would anchor her opposite to an island in the river, where he could go on shore at night, and yet be on hand to keep guard over her; but nothing could induce him to sleep on board. The crew all said the same. The captain could not reasonably object to such an arrangement; so the ship was anchored opposite to the island and the captain departed on his expedition.

For a time all went well; the mate and his sagacious comrades regularly abandoned the ship at nightfall, and slept on shore; the ghosts then took command, and the ship remained at anchor as though she had been manned by living bodies instead of hobgoblin spirits. One night, however, the captain's brother-in-law was awakened by a tremendous storm. He hastened to the shore. The sea was lashed into foaming surges; the rain came down in torrents, the lightning flashed, and the thunder bellowed. It was one of those sudden tempests only known at the tropics. The captain's brother-in-law cast a rueful look at the poor tossing and laboring ship. He saw numbers of uncouth beings busy about her, who were only to be described by the flashes of lightning, or by pale fires that glided about the rigging; he heard occasionally the piping of a boatwain's whistle, or the bellowing of a hoarse voice through a speaking-trumpet. The ghosts were evidently trying to save the ship; but a tropical storm is often an overmatch for ghost or goblin, or even the devil himself. In a word, the ship parted her cables, drove before the wind, stranded on the rocks, and there laid her bones.

When the captain returned from his expedition up the river, he found his late gallant vessel a mere hulk, and received this wonderful account of her fate from his sagacious brother-in-law. Whether the wreck continued to be haunted still by the ghosts, he did not inform me, and I forgot to ask whether the owners recovered anything from the underwriters, who rarely insure against accidents by ghosts.

Such is one of the nearest chances I have ever had of getting to the fountain-head of a ghost story. I have often since regretted that the captain should have been so sound a sleeper, and that I did not see his brother-in-law.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Fruit, Field, Flower and Garden Seeds of every description can be purchased at prices below competition at J. P. Sweeney and Co.'s Seed Warehouse, No. 406 (California Street, near Sansone); Country Dealers would do well to note the address.



## THE STATE OF ROME.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Let me go on to speak of pictures and images; not separately, but in one and under one category; for when worship is in question, I know of no difference between them. Cardinal Wiseman, in his little deo-novel "Fabiola," has the following curious passage: "The gods and goddesses have been all smashed, pulverized! As I have grown older, I have grown wiser; and I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Jupiter and Mrs. Juno are no more gods than you or I: so I summarily got rid of them." "Yes," the interlocutor replies, "that may be very well; and I, though neither old nor wise, have been long of the same opinion. But why not retain them as works of art?"

"Because they have been set up here not in that capacity, but as divinities. They were here as impostors, under false pretences: and as you would turn out of your house any bust or image found among those of your ancestors, but belonging to quite another family, so did I these pretenders to a higher connection with me, when I found it false. Neither could I run a risk of their being bought for the continuance of the same in future."

I call this a curious passage, not that it bears on the general question of representing real objects of worship by images (for the upholding of which the reader will perceive that a loophole is cleverly left), but because it applies so exactly in the present practice (whatever the conventional theory may be) of the worshippers of images here and in other Roman Catholic countries. This practice in patent, and undeniable matter of fact, is to worship the image, not as an aid to the worship of the unseen person represented by it, but as being itself a god or goddess, having will and power, separately existent and separately prayed to, and had recourse to. For anyone here in Rome, or in any Roman Catholic country, no proof of this is needed. The fact, that one image is regarded as holier or more efficacious than another, is of itself sufficient proof. If, as they pretend, images are only aids to bring the thing represented before the mind's eye, then one might do this more effectually than another, but in no case could we have agency or potency attributed to an image or picture. Yet winking images, miracle-working images, speaking images, are among the very commonest tricks of this degraded priesthood, and are implicitly believed in by the people. The miraculous picture of the Madonna in the church of S. Maria del Popolo was to wink at a given time, and did wink accordingly. The picture of the same (also given out as painted by St. Luke, though they know well that all the pictures so reputed are Byzantine works of the middle ages) in SS. Cosmas and Damian in the Forum, is declared by an inscription in the church to have spoken to Gregory the Great and reproved him, when he once passed it without doing reverence.

On the 31st of March of the present year, it was my fortune to pay a visit to the miraculous picture of the Madonna at Vicovaro, near Tivoli. I had intended to go to Horace's Villa at Cicerone, but was prevented by the state of the roads, from advancing further than Vicovaro. For this I am not sorry, as it enabled me to witness with my own eyes what I shall now describe.

"Outside the church was a stall, at which I bought a copy of a hymn addressed by the inhabitants of the town to their miraculous picture of the most Holy Mary our advocate, which, on July 22, 1863, began to move its eyes miraculously." Then follows the hymn, which is poor enough. Inside the church, over the high altar surrounded with decorations and with lights, is placed the picture, a beautiful one, full of feeling and pathos. The hands are lightly united as in prayer, and the face is turned upwards, the eyes being large and lustrous, and in the very act of beginning to weep. It is a work of the school of Guido, and might be by the master himself.

Before the altar rails were kneeling a group of country people, on their way from the Easter service at Rome. The priest was kneeling at the altar singing the Litany of the Virgin, in which she is addressed in direct prayer, "Mother of Mercy, have mercy upon us," etc., the country people repeating the *Miserere nobis* after each title of invocation had been given out by the priest.

This being ended, the worshippers all bent down and kissed the pavement, and then went backwards out of the church, bowing repeatedly as they passed down the long nave.

Meantime we were invited into the sacristy to see the book of testimonials to the fact of the miracle. The witnesses were many, of all nations. The purport of their testimony was mainly this: that at such a time (one was dated March 23, 1864) the deposer had seen the left, or the right eye, or both, move or enlarge, or fill with tears; or the expression of the face change, or the throat become agitated; many of the depositions were accompanied with fervent expressions of thankfulness and joy.

Now as to the account to be given of the phenomena thus deposed to. It is well known that certain arrangements of lines and of colors cause the appearance, when long contemplated, of unsteadiness and of motion in a picture; especially if combined with the representation of an expression of countenance itself emotional, and, if I may thus use the word, transitional. Now this last is eminently the case with the picture at Vicovaro. I am convinced that were I a devotee kneeling before that picture, I could in ten minutes imagine it to undergo any such change as those recorded in the book. All is engaging, uncertain, lustrous, suggestive. Those who know (and who at Rome does not know?) the beautiful "La Speranza" by Guido in the Sacristy of S. Pietro in Vincoli, will quite understand what I mean. I have an instance in the Deanery at Canterbury of the effect of certain colors in producing the appearance of motion. The portrait of one of the early Deans, if steadily looked at for a few seconds, will any day begin to move its eyes, not miraculously, but in the ordinary course of the laws of color.

Now these things being so, what can be more disgraceful than the imposture which is here and elsewhere practised on the devout and ignorant? Practised, not in a corner, nor by a few priests for their private gain, but under the immediate sanction of the princes of the Church, and of her sovereign Pontiff? I was shown in the sacristy, rich presents which had been sent by the Pope himself in recognition of the great miracle. Moreover, in the book of testimonials I read with shame one written by a person who was once an English clergyman, but now holds a distinguished position in the Papal Court. Educated as this deposer has been, it is really astonishing how he can either be duped by, or lend himself to, this ridiculous fraud. For one or other of these alternatives must be the case; and, to my mind, it is impossible to conceive a degradation deeper than the former of them, except the latter.

When this "miracle" at Vicovaro began, the example became rapidly contagious in Rome.

The streets are full of Madonnas, and these, here and there, began to wink and move. But our friends the French, more zealous for decorum than its proper guardians at Rome, had them plastered up, and nipped in the bud this promising speculation.

Accompanying me into the church of St. Agostino, the Methodist meeting-house, so to speak, of Rome, where the extravagance of the enthusiasm of the lower orders is allowed freer scope than in the more genteel churches. Enter at either of the doors in the Plaza di St. Agostino, look to the right or left, according to which door you enter, and what do you see? a tawny marble image of the Virgin with a child in her arms. Both Virgin and child are covered, smothered, with jewels, votive offerings of those whose prayers the image has heard and answered. All round the image the walls are covered with votive offerings likewise; some of a similar kind—jewels, watches, valuables of different descriptions. (Some were bold enough to say that the jewels which we see are not real, but only the imitations in paste of the original offerings, themselves disposed of by the priests. I know not how that may be, but only in this case report general rumor.) Some offerings, again, consist of pictures, representing, generally in the rudest way, some sickness or accident, cured or averted by the appearance in the clouds of the Madonna, as seen in the image. Almost the whole side of the church is covered, from near the pavement to near the roof, with these highly curious productions.

But look at the human tenants of this, I can hardly call it Christian, church. See them coming up to the image one after another, reverently kissing the foot, which is nearly worn away by the multitudes of devotees, and touching it with their foreheads; then dipping a finger in the oil of the lamp which burns before the idol, they go their way from the church. The people of quality, I forgot to mention, carefully wipe with their handkerchiefs the toe before they bring it into contact with their lips or foreheads.

"Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them." How do they get over this, and indeed the whole of this second Commandment? rejoins some ingenious English reader. How? Why, simply by expunging it from the Decalogue. Such audacity can hardly be believed. I have heard of Roman Catholics in England denying it, as is their wont, when any of their corrupt practices are asserted by a person not ready with his proof.

Here, then, is the proof, taken from the "Doctrina Christiana," the authorized manual of instruction used in Rome. Q. "How many are the commandments of God?" A. "Ten." Q. "Say the Ten Commandments." A. "1. I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt not have another God before me. 2. Thou shalt not take the name of God in vain. 3. Remember to sanctify the feast-days, etc., etc.; the ten being made out by dividing the tenth thus: '9. Thou shalt not desire the wife of another. 10. Thou shalt not desire the goods of another.' And this mutilated version of the Commandments, it is implied, contains the very words in which they were written by God, on the two tables of Rome, which gives itself out for the guardian and interpreter of Scripture. But now let us see how her practice stands as to her boasted uniformity and consistency with herself. Ireland is not quite so far removed as Rome from the influence of the public opinion of men who have their Bibles in their hands. So this always uniform and infallible Church, gives in Ireland another version of the Ten Commandments, in which the second is inserted entire.

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

## VONDODISM AT MOBILE.

In the good old days of Louisiana, when Lafitte was doing his quiet little business along the lake shore, and Barrataria was synonymous with the sale of pines—when *gens d'armes* stood on the corners of New Orleans, and watchmen, with club, rattle and leather cap were not—in those good old days Vondodism was religiously believed in by all the colored population, and not a few of those whose color should have been a warranty of more intelligence. For years past the internal rites of this dark superstition have been conducted near New Orleans only at long intervals and with the utmost secrecy. The police succeeded in one instance some twelve years since, in making a clean haul, of negroes, including the principal Fetish man and an Obi Woman, natives of Africa, together with all the charms, etc., used in the incantations. The negroes were severely punished, and a check given to the practice of the rites of the superstition.

We have heard of such scenes as these being enacted in or near Mobile by the negroes, but never till last night did we witness anything of the kind in this city. In company with a few policemen we went to a house situated beyond the gas works and occupied by an old negro who claims to be an Obi man. Approaching the house very carefully and peering through the crevices in the walls, a wild, weird spectacle was presented. Around a small fire of pine in the middle of the floor—or room, for there was none—and over which was hung a pot, sat a group of negro men and women entirely naked; their hair, or wool, twisted into pig tail curls and ornamented with sprigs of some kind of herb intermingled with dried roots, their eyes closed; the master of ceremonies or High Fetish Priest with a snake skin round his neck, and his wool, grizzled with age, and garished more profusely than the rest, was chanting something in a droning voice while the remainder of the "congregation" responded, as it were, with a low, long-drawn howl. The old negro with the snake-skin clapped his hands and the whole party rose and commenced a most furious stamping in a circle around the pot. This over, they all squatted down again, and the "Obi man" resumed his chant, at the same time holding in his hands a covered basket, from which he drew and dropped into the pot—first, a dead snake, next a frog, then a young alligator about a foot long, now another smaller alligator or lizard, and last of all the herbs and roots from his own and the heads of the other negroes. Silence was observed by all for some minutes after the last deposit had been made, after which the pot was taken from the fire, and while the nauseous mixture was yet reeking hot, they each dipped the end of the middle finger of the left hand into it and applied the end of the finger to their tongues; another dip into the pot was taken with the middle finger of the right hand and certain cabalistic characters described on the breasts, foreheads and shoulders—one assisting the other in the operation. Not a word was spoken until their clothes were resumed and they had got clear of the house.

Although on high occasions the "Obi man" may demand a human sacrifice in his hellish rites, and which sacrifice is generally a young child. Old negro women were sometimes "used up" as "material" in these meetings, at Vondodism near New Orleans, one of whom escaped the sacrificial knife and caused the arrest of the whole gang.—*Mobile Tribune*, Aug. 19.

## SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S EXPEDITION TO CADIZ IN 1587, WITH HIS CAPTURE OF GALLION WORTH CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN A MILLION OF MONEY.

The following interesting sketch of an incident in the life of the discoverer of the Bay of San Francisco, is taken from an article in a late number of the *British Army and Navy Review*.

## THE "SAN FELIPE."

It was at first supposed that the vessel, owing to her extraordinary bulk, belonged to the squadron of Santa Cruz, who had been, as they had all heard, imperatively ordered by his master to pursue Drake, and anticipate his falling in with, if possible, the remainder of the Indies fleet, still at sea, and having on board treasure to the estimated value of twenty millions of ducats. But the nearer approach of the stranger led them all to conclude that she was no other than the great Indianman, "San Lawrence." In this supposition, however, they were partially mistaken, for she presently proved to be the royal carrack, "San Felipe," so called after her owner, the King of Spain. She was by far the most magnificent vessel afloat—the pride of the Spanish nation—and the value of her cargo on this occasion was fully commensurate with her sumptuous appointments. She was homeward bound from the East Indies, having been specially commissioned to convey thither three youthful princes of Japan, who had recently visited the Courts of Rome and Madrid. In her passage to Goa, she had been driven by stress of weather into Mozambique, where she found the "San Lawrence"—a carrack only second to herself in burden and equipment—almost a wreck, with a lading of unparalleled worth. After safely landing her passengers at Goa, the "San Felipe" had hastened her return to Mozambique, so as to relieve the "San Lawrence" of her cargo, and get back to Europe in due time. She had, unhappily for herself, mistaken the English for a Spanish squadron, and discovered her error too late to correct it. Nevertheless, her gallant commander, undaunted by the number of his opponents, refused to succumb before striking a blow. To the repeated challenges of Drake, he replied by directing his shot "sometimes at one, and sometimes at another, but did them no harm, for that his ordinance lay so high above them." As the long-boats and pinnaces closed in upon him, he managed for some time to keep them all at bay by repeated discharges of fire.

At length, when several of his crew had been killed and many more wounded, perceiving that any further resistance would be as unjustifiable as vain, the over-matched Spaniard hauled down his flag. On gaining the deck of their prize, the captors found themselves in the presence of a motley crowd of blacks and whites, the former preponderating, and together numbering six hundred and fifty souls. "The negroes," says Leng, "had been taken to make slaves in Spain and Portugal." But the extent and value of the ship's lading surpassed all former precedent, or all that the wildest imagination could conceive. It seemed as if all the bazaars in the East had emptied their chief treasures into her hold. There was apparently no end of starched calico cloth, broad unstarched calico, calicos in papers, calico lawnes, coarse calico towels, painted pintados, calico diapers, fine white China silk, bottles (or stitched calicos), canekens (or fine calicos), colored buckrams, colored cyphers, quilts, Turkey carpets, striped coarse carpets, colored tinsel tafetas, changeable (or shot) silks, cruel boratos, white saracens and other stuffs; bales of indigo blue; tons of dry and wet peppers; kintals of cinnamon and cloves, mace and benjamin; aneales (or China) packed in barrels, lacquerie, saltetre, beeswax, nutmegs, ebony, etc., etc., besides large quantities of rials of plate, plate of gold and silver, exquisite jewelry and costly gems. In the division of the spoil at home, the value of the merchandise was estimated at £108,049 13s. 11d., whilst the treasure on board amounted to 189,200 ducats, or about £250,000 English. Compared with our present rate of currency, the prize was worth considerably more than a million pounds sterling! As the news of their good fortune spread through the fleet, a general shout was raised of "Home! home!" Thither, accordingly, the admiral, now quite as willing as the most impatient about him, determined to bend his course. The crew of the "San Felipe" were quickly transferred to a flyboat, "to go whither they listed;" and they steered, it was thought, for the island of St. Michael. "Leng adds, that the admiral, before sending them adrift, dealt most favorably with them, giving them most liberally;" that is, as related by another contemporary writer, Drake furnished them with a goodly supply of victuals, and suffered each man to depart with his wardrobe. As compared with the usual practice of Spaniards on such occasions, who consigned all their captives, more especially mariners, to hopeless slavery in their galleys, or sold them to the Moors of Barbary, the English admiral's conduct really was both favorable and liberal. But such was his invariable rule with all prisoners of war: his generosity to them was proverbial in the Indies, where the name of "Don Francisco Drake" flourished greener in the memories of the Spanish soldiery and seamen than that of the "vile Lutheran Corsair" in the imagination of their bigoted masters. But to return: The "San Felipe" being a royal carrack, her joyous captors concluded that the whole, or at all events the greater part, of her inestimable cargo belonged to the king, and this reflection added not a little to the sweetness of the acquisition. She fell into their hands on the 9th of June, and in the afternoon of that day Sir Francis bore away for his own shores. On the 25th, the Isles of Sicily were descried, and on the following morning, amidst the thrice-hearty acclamations of his fellow townsmen of Plymouth, he anchored with his magnificent prize "in the river at Saltash," after an absence from that port of rather less than three months.

EARTHLY TREASURE.—If thou hide thy treasure upon the earth, how canst thou expect to find it in heaven? Canst thou hope to be a sharer where thou hast reposed no stock? What thou givest to God's glory and thy soul's health is laid up in heaven, and is only thine; that alone which thou exchange or hidest upon earth is lost.

MERCY.—Let us take heed; for mercy is like a rainbow which God set in the clouds to remember mankind; we must never look for it after night, and it shines not in the other world. If we refuse mercy here, we shall have justice to eternity.

TO-DAY—TO-MORROW.—Rabbi Eliezer said: "Turn to God one day before your death." His disciples said: "How can a man know the day of his death?" He answered them: "Then you should turn to God to-day; perhaps you may die to-morrow; thus every day will be employed in returning."

LITTLE SINS.—As you are fearful to act great sins, you should be careful to avoid small ones.

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## The Hebrew.

Phil Jacoby . . . . . Herausgeber.

## Die Dreifacher.

Den Schall der Dreifacher hör' ich gern,  
Da ich die Segen nimmer fern.  
Es folgt im Lufte Schlag auf Schlag,  
Und jeder fördert Frucht zu Tag.  
Kein Körnlein schlägt ein Schlag entzwei,  
Er machts nur von der Fülle frei.

Sie froh in Leiden, Volk des Herrn,  
Sie fördern ja zum Licht den Kern;  
Laut preise deiner Schläger Treu',  
Die dich befreien von der Sperr.

Leopold Stein.

(Für den „Hebrew“.)

## Ein jüdisches Künstlerleben.

Von Leopold Jacoby.

## VIII.

Unser Wanderer war auf seiner Reise nach Nordwesten bis in die Nähe der preussischen Grenze gekommen, als ihn, vom langen Marsche ermüdet, ein Wagen einholte, dessen Besitzer den Wanderer, nachdem er ihn beim Grusse als Glaubensgenosse erkannt, zum Aussteigen und Mitfahren einlud. Er schwang sich auf, und der Fremde, ein langer, bagerer Mann mit buschigem Bart hatte nach wenigen geschickten Fragen bald Kenntnis von Allem, was der freundliche Leser bisher in diesen Zeilen erfahren hat. Gleichgültig, wie es schien, hörte Jener zu, nur als ihm der sorglose Plaudernde von seinem Holzschnittverfasser in Warschau, dem hölzernen Sigmund und dessen tragischem Ende erzählte, kugelte er und nahm ihn das Versprechen ab, in dem nächsten Drie über ihn zu schreiben. Er schenkte ihm von dieser Fertigkeit eine Probe zu geben. Unser Wanderer dachte dabei natürlich wieder an Sigmund, Statuetten etc. und war daher einigermaßen verwundert, als ihm noch am selben Abend, wo sie in einem jüdischen Gasthause am Ende eines hart an der Grenze gelegenen polnischen Dorfes einkehrten, der Fremde den Auftrag gab Namenszüge und allerlei burschenschaftliche Linien die er ihm auf Papier vorzeichnete, auf einer ebenen Holzplatte erhaben vorzustellen. Er erklärte seine gänzliche Unkenntnis mit dieser Art der Holzschnittekunst, doch erwartete ihn Jener, wenigstens einen Versuch zu wagen, und mit der Ausdauer und Geduld, die ihm in so hohem Maße eigen war, nahm unser Wanderer nach dem Morgen sein Zeichenmesser zur Hand und rührte nicht eher, bis er nach mehrmaligem Mühseln die Aufgabe gelöst vor sich hatte. Sichtlich überrascht von der Korrektheit und Schärfe der Ausführung, sagte ihm der Fremde eine glänzende Belohnung zu, wenn er ihm und zwar auf geeigneterem Material wie auf der Holzplatte, und mit besseren Instrumenten wie das Zeichenmesser mit den 2½ Linien (die eine halbe Linie war in dem hölzernen Sigmund stecken geblieben) einen größeren Auftrag dieses Art vollbrächte, und ohne die Bescheidenheitsworte und Widerreden des so plötzlich zum Graveur Ernannten weiter zu beachten, brachte er aus seinem Gedächtnisse verschiedene Orabische und Messingplatten herbei, ihm zugleich eine sorgfältig ausgeführte Papierzeichnung zum Uebertragen auf das Erz übergab. Er versprach, da er in der Nähe zu sein habe, den nächsten Abend wiederzukommen und nach der Arbeit zu sehen; bis dahin dürfe aber Niemand anders und insbesondere der Wirt Nichts davon erfahren; zugleich ließ er dem ganz Ueberraschten eine Summe Geldes als Aufschlagzahlung zurück. Unser Wirt aber konnte trotz des gebotenen glänzenden Lohnes dieses Auftrages nicht so recht froh werden. Es lag etwas Abstoßendes in dem Wesen des Fremden, das ihn mit unwillkürlicher Angst erfüllte und nicht ohne inneres Widerstreben ging er daher an die überkommene Aufgabe. Als er aber auf dem Messing, auf dem es sich in der That viel besser und leichter arbeiten ließ, so alle die kleinen und feinen Strichchen zog und verschlungene Schriftzüge ausgrub, fiel es ihm plötzlich wie Schuppen von den Augen; er erinnerte sich, auf den großen und softbaren Waarenkasseln, die in Warschau für seinen Gönner ankommen, ähnliche Zeichen und Jüge aufgedruckt gesehen zu haben, und athemlos vor innerer Erregung eilte er hinunter zum Wirt, und als er hier seinen schlammigen Verdacht bekräftigt hatte, daß nämlich die zu kopierende Zeichnung der theuersten Kupfer Waarenkasseln, den es gäbe, da meinte er nicht anders, als die russischen Kossaken hätten bereits hinter ihm; alle Schrecknisse, die er einst dadurch von Knechtschienen und Deportation nach Sibirien erfahren gesehen und gehört, tauchten vor seiner geängstigten Seele auf, und ohne ein Wort zu sagen, brach er dem Wirt seine geringe Beute in die Hand, ließ das erhaltene Geld und Werkzeug und die angefangene Arbeit liegen und rannte, nur sein mageres Gepäck auftragend, an dem Wirt, der ihm kopfschüttelnd nachsah, vorbei, als wenn ihm der Boden unter den Füßen brännte ohne anzuhalten bis zur preussischen Grenze die Straße entlang.

Hoch athmete der Wirt auf, als er die schwarzen Grenzpfähle des preussischen Gebietes erblickte, und endlich Aufstand und die polnischen Wälder mit ihren Abenteuern darin hinter sich hatte. — Der Geld seiner Gefährte war trotz der mannigfachen mehr thierischen wie freudigen Erlebnisse, die sich unwillkürlich seiner Seele eingeprägt hatten, in seiner Begeisterung der Menschen und der materiellen Welt um ihn her fast wie ein Kind geblieben und diese Eigenschaft seiner seines Wesens, die ihm noch manches Ungemach bereitet, besteht er auch in seinem späteren Alter vollkommen bei; es ist daher nicht zu verwundern, wenn es ihm nach der letzten so trübten Erfahrung auf seinem Wintermarsche in jeder Reisegesellschaft unheimlich zu Muthe ward, und er schon und verschlossen seines Weges gen Danzig weiter zog, in den einzelnen Drischken, wo er Glaubensgenossen fand, nur so lange sich aufhaltend, als es sein „Fortkommen“ (im eigentlichen Sinne dieses

Wortes) unumgänglich erforderte. So fand er sich denn weit früher, als er ursprünglich selbst gehofft hatte, vor den Festungsthoren der alten Weichselstadt, welche damals unter dem preussischen Scepter sich von den wüthenden Kriegesflammen und den Schäden einer zweimaligen Belagerung allmählich wieder zu erholen angefangen hatte, und namentlich durch den sonst ausschließlichen (Holz- und Getreide-) Handel mit Polen für das jüdische Element viele Anziehungspunkte bot. In Danzig wie bereits erwähnt, lebte und wirkte damals der hochverehrte Rabbi Munk, ein Ahn des jetzigen hochberühmten Dr. Munk, welcher erst kürzlich vom Kaiser Napoleon den Dritten die erste Professur für Orientalische Sprachen an der Pariser Universität (an Prof. Bernal's Stelle) erhalten hat. Rabbi Munk war damals die Centralfigur, um die sich in dem neu erwachten oder erwachenden politischen und Geistesleben des jüdischen Volkes in Deutschland und Polen die Sterne aller Größen scharrten. Chasidim, Schriftgelehrte und jüdische Künstler aller Art suchten und fanden Rath und Unterstützung bei ihm. Für jeden hatte er ein ermunterndes Wort und eine wohlthätige Hand, und es ist sicher, daß viele jetzt hoch und reich dahingehende Preussische Bürger jüdischer Nationalität ihm allein (durch die Erwerbung ihres Niederlassungs-Rechtes in Preußen, wobei er unermüdet thätig war) den ersten Ursprung ihres Glückes verdanken. An ihn also wandte sich unser Wirt, und wie bisher bei Allen, denen er Proben seiner Kunstfertigkeit abgelegt hatte, so hatte der junge Sigmund auch bald R. Munk's ganzes Interesse und Wohlwollen gewonnen. Er verschaffte ihm Unterhalt und bei den reichen frommen Juden Danzigs für seine Heber Beschäftigung und unternahm es durch thätige Verwendung den jungen Wirt für Preußen und Danzig zu assimiliren, d. h. ihn zum Preuß. Bürger zu machen. Leider waren es damals gar zu viele aus dem Geschlechte der Wölfe, Hirsche, Bär's und Löwe's, die das heilige Assimilationsziel anstreben und namentlich Danzig war ein vielgegrüßter und vielumworbener Platz, und so kam es denn, daß die Bemühungen Rabbi Munk's diesmal ohne Erfolg blieben. Es wohnte aber in einem kleinen hinterkommerischen Städtchen ein, dem R. Munk hochverehrender, von ihm im talumudischen Wissen geprüfter junger „Chasan“, welcher, bestellend in seiner Gemeinde und in Ansehen stehend, bei den Behörden des Städtchens schon manchen jüdischen Einwanderer, welcher unklar und ohne sicheres Ziel in dem neu gewonnenen Lande umherirrt, heilbringenden Beistand gewährt hatte. Zu ihm pflegte R. Munk nun diejenigen zu senden, deren weiteres Fortkommen und Wohlergehen ihm besonders am Herzen lag.

(Fortf. folgt.)

Der älteste jüdische Friedhof in Berlin. — Wie haben bereits Eilbergsen sowohl des neuen als auch des älteren im 17. Jahrhundert gegründeten jüdischen Friedhofes zu Berlin gebracht und geben unsere Leser heute einige Notizen über den ersten fast ganz verschwundenen Gottesacker, der dortigen Jersaleim, dessen Anfangswort weit ins Mittelalter hinaufreicht. Ueber die Reste dieses Friedhofes hielt der Vorlesende des Vereines für die Alterthumskunde Berlins, Dr. Julius Arndt (Israelit) vor Kurzem einen Vortrag, dem wir Folgendes entnehmen:

Eine Reliquie aus altberlinerischer Zeit ist der ehemalige jüdische Kirchhof auf der westlichen Seite der Landwehrstraße, welcher ursprünglich bis zur Viegmans-, Grefen-, Georgen und Goltzengasse sich erstreckt hat, jetzt jedoch durch Neubauten immer kleiner wird. Die Capitulanten des hiesigen Stadtgerichts wiesen noch das alte Terrain an. Schemenwerth hat hier das uralte Leichenhaus dieses Friedhofes, das die Wälle des alten Reichthums und die Wälle der jüdischen Begräbnisse bildet. Die Wälle sind durch die Wälle der Wälle, wie viel Verfallungsgeschichte und Kadergefühle ist dort der Mutter Erde übergeben worden, wie viel Märtyrer und Blutzugener aller Art des verfolgten Geschlechtes ruhen dort aus. Diese Betrachtungen sind um so gerechtfertigter als man weiß, daß nach der Verbrennung der 35 Juden auf dem neuen Markt durch die Machinationen des geliebten Bischofs Hieronymus Schulze zu Brandenburg (Sculetus) 1510 im Juni, die Juden die Markt meiden mußten, und selbst die Tausen nur den Scheiterhaufen in das Reichthum wandelten. Dort ward natürlich auch der Kirchhof für die Stadt geschlagen oder vielmehr wohl zerstört, was schon zur Zeit des schwarzen Todes 1346 wohl ebenso geschah, als der Markgraf Ludwig dem Probst von Wörner die verlassene Stätte nebst Synagoge am großen Judenofen geschenkt hatte. Auch Joachim's des Zweiten Tod und die durch Nichts bewirkte Vergrößerung zur Einrichtung des Finanzministers Lippold, der allerdings auch gegen seine eigenen Stammesgenossen unerhört streng als Steuerintendant sich betrug, werden dem stillen wieder eröffneten Gottesacker so manchen gedrohenen Herz überliefert haben, welche in dieser Periode die Bewohner des neuen, doch des kleinen Judenofens im Gedächtnis der Klosterruine gesehen.

Wenn die Gebeine, welche noch oft, namentlich in dem Kirchhof'schen Garten (Goltzengasse 17.) ausgegraben werden, reden könnten, manche wunderbare Verhältnisse kämen zu Tage! Das uralte Leichenhaus steht dort halb in der Erde versunken, noch vor Kurzem soll sich ein altemüthiges, priesterliches Conterseil aus Gyps an demselben befinden haben. Es ist hohe Zeit, das vergessene Reliquien photographisch wenigstens erhalten werden.

Es ist eigenartig, daß für das Andenken dieses Kirchhofes so wenig Gedenken worden, während notorisch für den jüdischen alten Kirchhof in der Drangenburger Straße sehr viel Mühe und Zeit angewendet wird, um der Pietät Rechnung zu tragen, was selbst hohe Staatsbeamte thun, deren Ahnen dort schlafen, deren Ritus sie jedoch meist längst verlassen.

Dies mag jedoch darin seine tiefere Begründung haben, daß die damaligen jüdischen Gemeinden Berlins bis zur Lippold'schen Katastrophe vollkommen auch in ihren Nachkommen zerstreut und verschollen sind und eine veränderliche Bestimmung mit der Zeit dem Ende des sechzehnten Jahrhunderts neu eingebürgerten Colonie meist Wiener Familien nicht nachweisbar ist. Jüdisch sowohl, als selbst Wölfe, führen Datsachen genug an, daß die Arianer sehr tolerant gewesen und von Stenbal aus sich noch Juden überall hin gewendet haben.

Frankreich. — Der französische General, welcher die Expedition nach Syrien vor einigen Jahren commandirte, hat sich eine That der National-Eitelkeit und Rohheit zu Schulden kommen lassen, die vor Mit- und Nachwelt gebrandmarkt zu werden verdient, und die gewiß nicht die Zu-

stimmung seines Kaisers besitzt. Ein Felsen bei Beirut ist durch seine Inschriften weltberühmt geworden. Die erste dieser Inschriften rühre von Ramfès dem Zweiten her, der nach einem Siege über die Philister auf dem Marsche nach Norden seinen Ruhm innerhalb eines vierzehnten Jahres in Hieroglyphen verewigte. Die zweite Inschrift rühre von einem assyrischen Könige, Sennacherib oder Salmanassar her, und ist in Keilschrift. Ein römischer und dann auch ein arabischer Felsstein setzen eine Inschrift daneben, immer aber hatte ein Sieger den Ruhm des andern geschönt. Da kam der Franzose und beging den eines gebildeten Volkes unwürdigen Vandalismus, die Grotte der Kaiserlichen Expedition in dem ägyptischen Wüsten zu zerstören, und die Inschrift des Ramfès II. zu zerstören, welcher den Bericht des Herodot, so wie die Erzählung der Bibel bestätigte, daß die Israeliten unter den Ägyptern nicht die Kräfte des Mittelmeeres erreicht hätten, welche auch die Kräfte Samson's gegen die Philister erklärte, indem sie zeigte, daß die Philister bereits von den Ägyptern aufs Haupt geschlagen waren. „Reader“ und „Austrian“ erriethen ausführlich Bericht über diesen schmachvollen Act der Rohheit, den die französische Presse zu beschönigen scheint, indem sie darüber schwigt.

Neufadt a. d. W. — Ein schauderhafter Raubmord, verübt am dem 76 Jahre alten Kaufmann Moses Garzinski, segte am 13. Juli die gesammte Bevölkerung in Alarm. Der 12. Garzinski war am 13. Juli früh ¼ 4 Uhr nach dem jenseits der Warte belegenen Dorfe Wilmo zu Begleitung eines jenseits Bürgers gegangen. Nachdem Beide mittels der Fährre sich über das Wasser hatten setzen lassen, trennte sich der Begleiter des Ermordeten von diesem, um früher in das Dorf zu gelangen. Nach einer halben Stunde etwa kehrte er, verwundet, den Alten noch nicht erblickt zu haben, und fand ihn auf einem Meile in einer Wulst mit durchschnittenem Hals liegend. Auf hierorts gemachte Anzeige überzogene man sich alsbald, daß ein Raubmord vorliege, indem der Verwundete seiner aus etwa 5 Fährren bestehenden Baarschaft beraubt war. Ein Morbinstrument lag nicht neben dem Leichnam, die Fährer — es sollen deren drei sein — haben es also mitgenommen. Dieser Umstand, so wie die Kenntnis der Fährer und außerdem die Aussage des Fährmanns, der drei Individen (darunter eines mit einer Harmonika) nach diesem übergeben hatte, gaben die einzigen, immerhin sehr schwachen Anhaltspunkte zur Ermittlung der Thäter, von denen man die jetzt, Abends, noch keine Spur aufgefunden hat. Auf die telegraphische Anzeige des hiesigen Corporationsvorstandes und des Magistrats an die Staatsanwaltschaft nach Schreda konnte, wegen Abwesenheit des dortigen Prokurators, nur die Schredaer Gerichts-Commission gegen Abend erscheinen, die weiter nichts als eine Transportation des Leichnams hierher anordnen konnte. Die Obduktion des Leichnams kann erst am Sonnabend erfolgen.

Mexico. — Die kaiserliche Regierung garantierte allen Staatsbürgern ohne Unterschied der Religion vor dem Gesetz und das Recht, ihre Religion frei auszuüben. Unser Glaubensgenosse, General Marquez, ist für den Kaiser Maximilian mit einem wichtigen Auftrage nach Europa geschickt worden. — Der Bischof von Trevisa dagegen hat den Katholiken seiner Diocese verboten, sich an den Leichenbegängnissen von Israeliten zu betheiligen. (Stelle.)

Blase de Burs, ein Sohn des bekannten französischen Schriftstellers Casimir Blase, befindet sich in seinem Buche über Meyerbeer von noch einem, wenn auch kleineren, hinterlassenen Werke, das demnach das Licht der Lampen erblicken sollte. Herr v. Blase nämlich hatte ein Schauspiel, „Goethe's Jugend“, geschrieben, dessen Ausführung am Deon-Theater in Paris vorbereitet wurde. Meyerbeer wollte eine Zwischenactenmusik und „Mignon's Lied“ dafür componiren. Dichter und Theaterdirectoren kamen aber auf den Gedanken, ob nicht Meyerbeer noch mehr für das Werk zu interessiren und zu einer größeren, selbstständigeren Illustration zu bewegen wäre. Herr von Blase dachte ein zwischen den vierten und fünften Act einzuschaltendes musikalisches Intermezzo, eine Art überirdischer Phantasie, in welcher Goethe's poetische Gestalten, „Mignon“, „Gretchen“, „Erstling“ u. s. w., geisthaft erscheinen. Mehrere Szenen aus „Faust“, unter andern Gretchen im Dom, sind eingefügt. Meyerbeer, der die Composition dieses Intermezzo mit großer Liebe erst hat, beendigte sie im Jahr 1860, wo er in Ems dem Dichter die vollständige Partitur zeigte. Äußere Hindernisse verzögerten die heute die Ausführung der „Jennessé de Goethe“ am Deon-Theater. Ein interessantes Werk des Meisters soll also der musikalischen Welt noch bekannt werden.

Köln, den 4. Juli. — Die „R. Z.“ schreibt: Gestern Nachmittag wurde ein ehrenwerther Künstler, aus in weiteren Kreisen oft genannter Bürger unserer Stadt, Herr D. Levy-Ellan, welcher am Samstag in Folge eines Schlaganfalls plötzlich verstarb, zur letzten Ruhestätte geleitet. Die künstlerischen Leistungen des Verstorbenen sind zu oft in den öffentlichen Blättern erwähnt worden, als daß wir nöthig haben sollten, dieselben eine Bemerkung zuzufügen. Wir beschränken uns darauf auszusprechen, daß derselbe vermöge der Ehrenhaftigkeit und Liebenswürdigkeit seines Charakters bei Allen, die ihn kannten, in hoher Achtung und Verehrung stand, wovon das unaussprechliche, aus Bürgern aller Confessionen und aller Stände bestehende Trauergeloge bei der gestrigen Beerdigung ein deutliches Zeugnis ablegte.

Aus Kurbessen, den 24. Juli. — Dem Justizministerium ist es endlich gelungen, zwei Israeliten, die schon gar lange im Vorbereitungsgeheimnis befangen waren, in die Abolatur zu bringen und damit die längst im Prinzip anerkannte Gleichberechtigung auch thatsächlich geltend zu machen. Wegen der langjährigen Erfolglosigkeit aller Bemühungen, placiert zu werden, hielten sich dem Justizamt jüdische Aspiranten fast gänzlich fern. Um so freudiger hat man jene Ernennungen zu begrüßen.

Leipzig, den 18. Juli. — Der hiesige Stadtrath hat sich dem Herrn Dr. Lorenz im Stadtrathsrath collegium gestanden und von letztem angenommenen Antrag: der Stadtrath wolle im öffentlichen Wege auf eine Befreiung der Kinderhölle hinwirken, welche der „Anfänger ausständiger Juden“ in Sachen derzeit noch im Wege stehen, bestimmt erklärt.

Petersburg. — Nach einem Beschlusse des Reichsraths dürfen jetzt auch graduirte Ärzte israel. Glaubens in die russische Armee als Militärärzte eintreten. Dagegen muß jeder Arzt, der das 60. Lebensjahr vollendet, seinen Abschied aus dem Militär nehmen.

Sprüche aus dem Hebräischen. — So lang der Weisheit Licht dem Trossen fern, So lang gilt er ihm für einen Stern. Er hält ihn hoch, ein golden Pragerstein, So lang er ihm von weitem steht. Hat er mit ihm einmal verkehrt, Dann ist wie Silber nur sein Werth. Nimm ein Gelde von ihm er an, Dann ist's vollends um ihn gethan! Er ist dann nur ein irb'ner Kopf. Wie leicht geräthelt den jeder Trost!

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## THIS FASHIONABLE

## Popular Place of Resort.

HAS BEEN RE-FITTED UP IN EXCELLENT STYLE, AND IS NOW OPEN TO VISITORS EVERY DAY.

## A GRAND BALL

Will be Given Every Sunday.

THE GROUNDS HAVE BEEN HIGHLY improved, and contain a fine selection of rare Flowers and Plants, beautifully arranged. A RESTAURANT, with LADIES' DEPARTMENT, is connected with this establishment. Among the provisions made for the entertainment of the patrons of Hayes Park, are

## SHUFFLE BOARDS, TEN PIN ALLEYS

## SHOOTING GALLERIES,

Flying Horses, Revolving Carriages, Swings, GYMNASIUM, DANCING, ETC.

## Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 12 cents.

Ample Stabling & accommodations under the charge of watchful grooms.

The Park will be thrown open to Military Companies, Schools, Picnic Parties, etc., to whom every attention will be shown.

N. B. The Market Street Cars run regularly up to the door of the Park. jeb

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## I. D. THOMPSON,

321 MONTGOMERY STREET,  
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Dealer in all kinds of

## Fine Wines and Liquors,

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## PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

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## LATE MECHANICS' FAIR.

Families who favor me with their patronage can be assured that they will be supplied with the best Liquors to be had on this coast. All orders promptly attended to and goods delivered free. sel-1m

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733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS, to be sold

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Repairing done in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice.



# The Hebrew.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1866.

## AGENCIES.

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.  
AUSTIN, N. T.—R. Phillips, Esq.  
MARTINVILLE—Raphael Kats, Esq.  
GRASS VALLEY—Jacob Marks, Esq.  
SACRAMENTO—Charles Dohn, Esq.  
STOCKTON—Kieraki Bros.  
NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

Merchants from the Country, now in this City, indebted to the "Hebrew", are respectfully requested to call at our Office and settle.

## THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

The very important movement and favorable change in regard to the observance of the Sabbath among the Jewish community of this city, must be a source of pleasure to every true Israelite, and to the Jewish journalist it cannot but be a very agreeable task to chronicle so great and so good a reform. We therefore lay aside for this week our article "on Prayer" to give room for the discussion of this topic, and to daily consider its importance.

The sin of Sabbath-breaking, it cannot be denied, has spread its roots wide and deep among our co-religionists in this country. Persons who, at their parents' home and in their native country, dreaded the thought of desecrating the holy day, even by the least infringement of some trivial custom, seem to think themselves set free from all restraint in regard to its observance almost as soon as they set foot on this continent. The neglect of this particular duty is not to be attributed to a moral conviction of its being less obligatory here than elsewhere; but those who come here with the determined purpose of "making money" seem to adopt the Jesuitic rule, that "the end sanctions the means." Hence the astonishing fact that men, who in every other instance show that they truly love their religion, and cling to it with unabated attachment, except in this one point—men who will defend the principles of their faith with ardor and zeal—who would suffer many a privation rather than transgress some dietary laws, or other trifling rules, resting on more rabbinical authority—will yet think light of the great sin of Sabbath-breaking.

The duty of keeping the Sabbath holy is a command so emphatically ordained throughout the Scriptures; the origin of its institution so definitely stated; the reward for its observance and the punishment for its violation so clearly mentioned; the obligation in itself so natural, so plain, and so consonant with sound reason, that it must fill every observing mind with astonishment how so important a duty can be neglected, habitually and constantly, by nearly a whole class of people.

To what, then, is this total indifference to be attributed? Is the Fourth Commandment less incumbent on us than any other of the Decalogue? Has it become an obsolete statute? Or can we, living in a new world and in a century of enlightenment, justly claim to be exempted from the general obligation? Let us see.

The first and highest motive by which man is bound to keep the Sabbath holy, is its divine authority. That authority is acknowledged, not only by the Israelites, but even the Gentiles, who presume that the Mosaic dispensation is no more binding on man, still admit the binding force of the Ten Commandments. The Sabbath, therefore, being one of them, is universally admitted as a binding command on all civilized men upon whom the light of revelation has shed its rays. "Remember the Sabbath-day"—not a Sabbath-day, but the seventh day, being particularly distinguished from the rest, inasmuch as the Divine Legislator condescended to give a reason for the ordinance. The command, therefore, rests not, as it might have rested, singly on the legislative authority of Him whose law must, upon every principle of common sense, be allowed supreme over the beings He created; it softens the sternness of its authority by the gentleness of its reasoning. "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day; wherefore, the Lord blessed the Sabbath-day and hallowed it." Thus there is associated with the necessity of obedience to the divine command so happy a recollection of the divine love, that it cannot fail to affect grateful hearts with the liveliest thankfulness, and so render our duty our happiness.

Still the authority is not lowered because reason is called in to aid obedience to it. The extent of the obligation has been, is, and will ever be universal among the people of God, to whom He has been pleased to extend the knowledge of His will. It was so from the beginning of time; for though we find no direct and positive command on this subject in the earlier records of holy writ, yet it was enjoined as an ordinance when "God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because that thereon He rested from all His work." He blessed it as a day wherein His creatures should rest from toil, and celebrate with thanksgiving the glory of their Creator. He also sanctified it, that the character of their rest and joy might be determined as a holy joy. The command, therefore, given on Mount Sinai was, in fact, but a confirmation of what had been previously instituted. Nor was the Sabbath instituted merely as a temporary regulation, which might cease after a certain period, or depend on circumstances of place or time. No! "The Children of Israel," saith the Lord, "shall keep the Sabbath throughout their generations, as an everlasting covenant between me and them; it is a token forever." Hence, no authorized relaxation of Sabbath observance can take place.

How sternly the authority was enforced, after the promulgation of the law on Mount Sinai, is evident from the case recorded in the fifteenth chapter of Numbers. Death was the penalty which followed an infringement of it. "Who-

soever doeth any work on the Sabbath day shall surely be put to death." (Ex. xxxi. 15.) And in order to prove that this awful threatening of punishment was no mere assertion of power, but would be executed upon the disobedient, the record of one offender is preserved, who, having labored on the Sabbath-day, was, by express command of the Lord, put to death. Such was the authority with which the duty of Sabbath-keeping was enforced upon our forefathers, and such the penalties by which it was guarded.

But let us not imagine that the command has become less obligatory because those severe enactments against its violation cannot find place in our days. The laws of God are immutable and everlasting. Their authority is not lessened because immediate punishment is not exercised. The power of the Almighty to punish or reward is the same, whether He demand our obedience upon the ground of fear of retribution, or upon the principle of duty and love towards Him.

But besides the observance of the Sabbath being required from us as a duty, it is an institution so agreeable to our nature; it is so consonant with reason that one day out of the seven should be set apart for bodily recreation, and for contemplating the power and glory of our Maker, that it is a matter of surprise how so excellent an institution should have become so generally disregarded. The determination, therefore, on the part of some of our co-religionists henceforth to close their places of business on the Sabbath, shows in them a proper sense of duty, tending not only to promote their eternal welfare, but at the same time to raise their reputation as true and sincere men in the eyes of the community in which they live, and in the estimation of all who have dealings with them. The resolution, however, is but a beginning of the good work, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the same may be continued, and that before long we shall see a general and strict observance of the holy Sabbath among all the Jewish inhabitants of our great city, as we were wont to see at home, and as it was observed "in the days of old and in former years."

## CONGREGATIONAL ITEMS.

The annual meeting of the Congregation Emanu-El was very well attended last Sunday, the members at the present time taking more interest in its affairs, and more good feeling and harmony prevailed than at any time since its organization. The Congregation appropriated a further sum of \$30,000 towards the completion of their elegant building, now being erected on Sutter street. The following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: President, L. Sachs, (re-elected); Vice President, M. Heller, do.; Treasurer, J. Greenbaum, do.; B. Hagan, do. by the Board of Officers; J. F. Block, do. A. Seligman, do., Louis Cohn, do., L. Dinkelspiel, do. B. Price, A. Hirschfelder, Trustees; A. Weissler, Reader, (re-elected for three years); M. Steppacher, Collector, (re-elected).

The meeting of the Congregation Sherith-Israhel was fairly attended, and a large amount of important business was transacted. A committee was appointed to select a suitable site for a new synagogue. The Board of Supervisors of the Githoth-Olam Cemetery has been abolished, and its affairs will hereafter be under the control of the Board of Officers of the Congregation. The following are the Officers for the ensuing year: J. Solomon, President, re-elected; C. Meyer, Vice President, re-elected; L. King, Treasurer, re-elected; Isaiah Cohn, Secretary; Trustees, J. Funkenstein, re-elected, B. Pulvermacher, re-elected, S. Reinstein, P. Berwin, J. M. Martin; Rev. H. A. Henry, Minister and Reader, re-elected; L. Riess, Collector, re-elected.

The Congregation Ohabei-Shalome will hold their election of officers next Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the vestry of their synagogue, corner of Geary and Mason streets.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE CO-RELIGIONIST.—Many of our old merchants well remember Mr. Raphael Schoyer, who in early times did a very extensive business in this city. He left here, however, about the time of the opening of the Japanese ports to foreign trade, and established himself in Yokohama. He was a man of great individuality, and his energy and zeal soon rendered him a person of prominence; so much so indeed, that he was elected Chairman of the municipal Council at Yokohama. It was while in his official capacity at a meeting of this body that he was suddenly attacked with a fit, which resulted in his immediate death on the 21st August last. The feeling of sorrow at this sad event is stated to have been quite general and universal, and profound sympathy prevailed throughout the settlement. Mr. Schoyer had so identified himself with the interests of the foreign residents, that his loss will leave a vacuum that cannot be easily filled.

ANOTHER JEWISH "LORD MAYOR."—The telegraph brings us tidings of the election of Alderman Phillips, a co-religionist, to the proud and honorable position of Chief Magistrate of the city of London. This dignity is not easy of attainment; and the fact that a Jew has again been exalted to preside in the councils of the famed Guildhall, is a matter for great congratulation among our co-religionists, as it conclusively demonstrates that where Jews are permitted equal privileges with Christians, they are able to comport themselves in a manner that will win honors not only for themselves, but also reflect credit and renown on their race.

TO CLOSE.—The following proprietors of retail stores have resolved to keep their places of business closed on Saturdays: M. Homberger & Co., Ackerman & Co., Wellhoff Bros., E. Goldsmith, L. Alexander, J. Speier & Bro., M. Wolf, S. Jacobs, M. Weiss.

## THE HEBREW.

### A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

By far the heaviest earthquake that was ever experienced in California since its occupation by Americans, occurred last Sunday morning, at fifteen minutes to one o'clock. The first shock lasted about five seconds, and was immediately followed by a much heavier one, which lasted ten seconds. The vibrations appeared to be from west to east. The shocks were accompanied by a rumbling sound, which to those indoors appeared like the jarring of the earth, produced by a heavy clap of thunder, but this soon gave way to a waving, vibratory motion, which increased in violence till it seemed as every building in the city was about to fall upon the heads of its inmates. A large part of the population were in the streets at the time, and as a general thing they were unaware of the shock until they saw the people rushing out of their houses, or beheld the falling bricks, and heard the jingling of the broken window glass. The consternation produced upon the minds of all who were in-doors was probably never surpassed by any event that has ever occurred in this city.

The effects of the earthquake are visible in every street, and on almost every building, on either the outside or inside, in the city. The damage done to public and private property is very considerable, and although no building is entirely demolished, and few are so badly injured as to require reconstruction, yet the aggregate cost of repairs will reach many thousands of dollars.

Apparently, the most serious damage done to any one structure is to Popper's building, on the corner of Third and Mission streets. The building is of brick, four stories high. About half of the front, from foundation to roof, on Third street, fell with a tremendous noise, which could be heard for some distance. A portion of the rear wall also fell, the bricks breaking clear through the roof of a wooden tenement adjoining, on Mission street.

The City Hall has received injuries which, it is thought, may necessitate the rebuilding of the front portion, and possibly the entire main building. On the upper floor the wall has been sprung from the building for several inches, so far as to draw out the rafters to the roof, leaving some of the ends entirely free from the front wall. Throughout the entire front portion of the building the walls have cracked and opened at the joints, so that a man's hand can easily be inserted in many places. The front wall has apparently shaken free from the building, the connections being very slight, and not extending above the second story.

The building in which the HEBREW office is located received a very severe shaking, causing the windows to break, and separating the main wall from the building several inches.

The brick block on the southeast corner of Battery and Washington streets is severely injured, the walls being so badly cracked and broken that its occupancy is considered unsafe by many who have examined it. The front of the block is thrown out of line and nearly separated from the building, and it would require but a very slight shock, in the condition in which it now stands, to level it to the ground.

The old Merchants' Exchange structure, on the northeast corner of Battery and Washington streets, is completely ruined, and in a dangerous condition and unfit for occupancy. A large gap about four inches wide is opened, separating the rear wall from the main building, and the immense structure is cracked from Battery street through to the eastern side. A portion of the eastern fire-wall fell at the time of the shock, and it would require no very heavy shock, in the condition it now stands, to bring the entire pile to the ground.

The house of California Engine Company, on Market street, near its intersection with Sansome, is severely injured, and has been declared by the Chief Engineer unfit for occupancy. The engine was removed to the Corporation Yard, and it is probable that the building will have to come down.

The chimney in the rear of the Lick House was shaken down, the bricks falling through the roof into the dining-room and doing considerable injury.

Stoddard's Warehouse, on Beale street, was thrown out of place several inches, as though it had been lifted up and set down again, while the south side of the building appears to have settled considerably. After the shock the water rushed into the cellar or basement, whether from a disarrangement of the water-pipes or by any fissure in the earth which might have opened, was not known.

The principal damage done was to fire-walls, cornices and copings, many of which were slightly built. The following are the most serious accidents of this kind: A building on the corner of Pine and Front streets; Traitor's Row, on Kearny near Sutter; brick building at the junction of Market and Pine streets; new building corner of Jackson street and Stout's Alley; New Orleans Warehouse on California street; building on the northwest corner of Battery and Sacramento streets; Carleton's warehouse on Beale street; the San Francisco Gas Works, on Mission and Fremont streets; Nos. 115 and 117 California street; Gray's undertaking establishment, corner of Sacramento and Webb streets; Cowell's warehouse, corner Battery and Union streets; American Theatre, on Sansome street, and numerous others.

Cornices and ornamental work about the tops of buildings have fallen all over town—the instances of damages of this description being too numerous to mention. Of course, with such a severe shaking, the destruction of window glass was immense. On Third street, from Market to Howard, the damage from this cause is particularly severe—whole windows being shattered for some distance. On Washington street, also, the glass appears to have been shivered pretty well, from Dupont to Montgomery street. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and no people can better appreciate the truth of the old saying than the glaziers, who are to-day as busy as bees, with the prospect of work for some time to come.

The effect of the earthquake on the marshy lands in the vicinity of Howard and Seventh streets was the grand heaving up in some places and sinking in others. The lamp posts are thrown out of perpendicular, water pipes and gas pipes have broken, and everything appears to be in confusion. The ground on Howard street, from Seventh nearly to Ninth streets, cracked open, leaving a fissure an inch wide. The sewer, on Seventh street, was raised above the ground in one place, and appears to have been pretty roughly handled.

The store of Heyneman, Peck & Co., on California street was broken in two in the centre, making an opening through which the interior of the adjoining store of Rey & Johnson can be seen.

floor being raised in some places and lowered in others, presenting a wavy and unsafe appearance. The walls are cracked in every direction, and it will be a difficult matter, if possible at all, to repair the building.

Amid all this falling of walls and cornices, and the general scramble that ensued, not one fatal accident has occurred. The most serious casualties were the following: A Chinaman and Chinawoman were quite severely bruised by the falling of the wall on the corner of Stout's alley and Jackson street; but it is thought that their injuries are not of a fatal character. Alexander Badger, Secretary of the Olympic Club was seriously injured by falling through a skylight in the Metropolitan Market, while endeavoring to escape from the Olympic Club rooms adjoining. Three of the servants at the Lick House were injured by the debris from the falling chimney.

Many amusing incidents occurred during the panic, of which the following, communicated by a correspondent, will serve as a sample:

Mrs. Heringhi, residing on O'Farrell street, near Larkin, after the first shock, sent her Irish servant up stairs for her baby. The girl ascended the stairs at a 240 gait, but instead of returning with the baby she came down stairs with a trunk on her back and a Bible in her hand.

The only two synagogues which were affected by the shock, were the Emanu-El and Sherith Israel. At both meetings the election of officers was progressing, when a sudden rattling of doors and windows was heard, and all made a rush for the streets, fearing that the buildings would fall every moment. In the former, no very serious damage was done, excepting the falling of plaster in the gallery. The latter we are informed is still more damaged, the timbers having got loose throughout the building, beams falling, and the plaster coming down from the ceiling. An architect will be engaged to examine the building which will be repaired as soon as possible. The other two new synagogues were not hurt any. The house of the Cemetery Githoth Olam has been cracked in several places.

The services at most of the churches were about closing, and in some the congregations were retiring. At St. Mary's Cathedral a scene of the wildest excitement ensued, the immense building being crowded, and the difficulty in getting out adding greatly to the excitement of the scene.

At Rev. Mr. Stebbins's Church, on Geary street, the last hymn was being sung when the shock came. The first shock created no alarm, but the second shock threw down the main pipe of the organ, which fell with a crash among the chorists, while at the same moment large pieces of plastering and ornamental stucco came down, and the immense building swayed back and forth, giving the impression to the congregation that the church was falling, and causing a general rush for the door—men climbing over the back of seats, and even over the heads of each other, in their flight.

At Dr. Scudder's church a similar scene of wild excitement ensued, one woman fainting away while others screamed with terror.

At St. Francis' Cathedral, on Vallejo street, the doors were broken off by the crowd in their frantic endeavors to gain the street, and in all the houses of worship throughout the city the congregations fled from the buildings as fast as circumstances would permit them.

At the Second Baptist Church the Rev. B. S. McLaugherty of Virginia City was preaching. In the midst of the alarm and general rushing for the door, consequent on the shock, his voice was heard exhorting the congregation to keep quiet, and exclaiming, with great calmness and presence of mind, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, yet will I fear no evil."

The effect of the earthquake on the waters of Mission Bay and the Long Bridge was even more frightful than on shore. The waters of the bay surged and boiled, not rolling in any particular direction, but apparently bursting up perpendicularly as though the earth beneath was in terrible commotion. So severe was the combined effect of the waters surging and the shock of the earthquake, that it was impossible to stand upright, and those who were upon the bridge were compelled to lie flat on their faces until the commotion was over. Several were thrown from their feet, and after matters had resumed the usual appearance, a number of people who had been thus rudely leveled were found to be insensible through fear and the sudden shock to their nervous systems.

The effect on the bay, as reported by those who witnessed it, was startling. The water was made to boil and surge about "promiscuously," so to speak, and the commotion seemed to extend as far as the eye could reach over the whole surface. The wharves were the most unstable places in town, people in some instances finding it hard to stand upon their feet. Lumber to the extent of thousands of feet was tumbled into the bay, and barrels and other freight rolled and tossed around. Over at Alameda a large pile of lumber fell off the railroad wharf. Out at sea the shock was distinctly felt. The Captain of the *George Washington* reports feeling it severely off the Heads.

The stage-driver from Half Moon Bay reports that the earthquake on Sunday threw down large masses of rock and earth from the face of the bluffs along the sea shore in that vicinity, but no serious damage was done to buildings or other property.

E. F. Greely, a well known writer for the California press, jumped from the third story window in the rear of the building in which the Merchants' Exchange and Bulletin office are located, on Clay street, east of Leidesdorff, and falling upon a platform in the area was considerably injured, his collar bones being broken and an ankle badly sprained. Fortunately, his injuries were not of a dangerous character, and he will soon be able to resume his labors.

During Sunday evening there were two or three slight additional shocks, that would be hardly worth mentioning after what occurred in the middle of the day, were it not that the public mind continued in such a feverish state as to a renewal of the panic upon the slightest quivering motion of the earth. The first occurred about 7 P. M., and was so light as to be perceptible to comparatively few people; the next took place at 10 P. M., and was palpable to every one—the rocking motion of the buildings being distinctly felt. From that time until about 25 minutes to 11 o'clock this forenoon the subterranean fires hereabouts remained, so far as we have been able to learn, perfectly quiet. At that hour there was a renewal of the underground disturbance which gave the city a very respectable shaking up, and sent a large portion of the population into the street. What was coming next? No damage was done, however, and these minor shocks, with others that will probably occur during the next 24 hours, may be regarded as only the last death quivers of the expiring monster.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. B. B. will commence its quarterly session next Sunday morning at Covenant Hall.

## NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

[PER OVERLAND MAIL.]

The new Synagogue of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, in New York, was consecrated on the afternoon of September 14th. The following accounts are taken from the New York *Daily Press* of the day following:

The congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Mr. Isaac J. Solomon, President, lately worshipping in Greene street, between Houston and Bleeker streets, consecrated to Divine service their new edifice, which has been in progress of construction for several months past, and which now stands forth as one of the handsomest buildings of the kind in this city.

### THE EXTERIOR.

The new Synagogue is located on the northern side of West Thirty-fourth street—a fit companion to Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets—between Broadway and the Seventh Avenue, almost in the centre of the block. The frontage is of light gray stone from New York; the trimmings and dressings of Dorchester olive-colored freestone; the main part corbelled, and the moulded work fine-tooled; the roof tiled with the very best Susquehanna slate. The edifice occupies four lots, the structure being upwards of one hundred feet in depth. The extreme width at the base of the frontage is seventy-five feet; at the first story, seventy-four feet only; a centre gable tops the edifice, with two wings and open turrets, on the angles of the wings. A wheel window, the largest in the city, being no less than eighteen feet in diameter, is pierced on the upper portion of the facade. In each wing, is a large window with a circular head, and, over the wheel window, a double window, also with circular head, to give light to the space between the ceiling and the roof of the building; under the main window are double windows to light the vestibule and basement. Below the structure is inclosed within an iron railing five feet high. The front and stoop (this last thirty-one feet in width), are ornamented with paneled pedestals. The building has an alley way on each side, fourteen feet in width, prefaced by two large stone gateways and steps leading from the street down to the level of the alley. The courts and alley ways are laid with fine-axed flag stones, and give access to the various rooms of the basement.

### THE INTERIOR.

Three doors, surmounted by fanlights, give entrance from the stoop into the vestibule, at each extremity of which are stairways to the galleries. These stairways are approached by archways springing from the centre of the vestibule, and there are two landings or platforms to each flight. Three doors lead from the vestibule to the auditorium proper, which is sixty-seven feet wide by eighty feet in depth. Five rows of seats for gentlemen are placed on each side, longitudinally, facing each other, each bench being raised about a foot above the other. The central portion of the auditorium is occupied by the pulpit, with seats and desks for the reader, and benches for the choir, which are placed directly behind. In front are eight rows of pews. The auditorium consists of the nave and aisles at side.

The galleries, as well as the clearstory, are supported by pillars with octagonal shafts with heavily moulded bases, and rich capitals of stucco. These pillars are strengthened by cast iron columns running through the basement. From these pillars spring longitudinal arches supporting the clearstory, which is lighted on each side by six arched windows. Five windows with circular heads light up the building. The transverse division of the bays is made by semi-circular arches springing from pillars. These arches have open spandrels which are enriched with quatrefoil ornaments of plaster of Paris. The ceiling of the nave is segmental, and rises seven feet from heavily moulded cornices running along the clearstory. Five semi-circular arches span the clearstory transversely and are supported by rich consoles, with quatrefoils and spandril ornaments similar to those of the nave. A half arch of the above description finishes the nave at each extremity, by resting upon the front and rear walls. Longitudinally, at the ceiling, runs a heavily moulded girt or rib. At the centre of each bay is a tracery ventilator for every division of the ceiling. The circular window of the clearstory and the large wheel window on the front are surrounded by very heavy mouldings. The accommodations in the auditorium are adapted to an assemblage of seven hundred and fifty worshippers.

### THE MODE OF LIGHTING.

The wheel window on the front, the rose window over the echo, the windows of the clearstory of the vestibule and the fanlights over the front entrance are glazed with costly stained glass. The vestibules and basements are lighted up by means of brackets and pendants. The auditorium is illuminated by gas jets starting from the capitals of the main columns, sixteen to each pillar. A number of jets will also be affixed to pillars prefacing the recess or extension, at the back of which stands the *Echol*, or Ark. Under the aisles there is a number of brackets and candelabra, and to all the pedestals of the pulpit are affixed large candelabra. From the front of the each pulpit, at the side of the entrance to the recess, start forth seven burners. In a word, the entire edifice can be most brilliantly illuminated by such clever contrivances as cunning may devise and wealth furnish means to perfect.

### THE DECORATION.

The interior of the building has been decorated in the polychromatic style, the ceiling being painted a dark blue, and all the columns, walls and arches adorned with the grandest arabesque designs. The effect without being grandiose, is very pleasing, and the building, within as without, gives good evidence of the taste and skill of Mr. Fernbach, the architect, Mr. Cohen, and the decorative artist.

### THE CEREMONIES.

The ceremonies were not inaugurated until after three o'clock, when a very large and fashionable assemblage, the ladies being in the majority, had gathered and crowded the auditorium. Among the invited guests were noticeable His Honor the Mayor, Professor Hermann, the *prestidigitateur*, the Rev. Drs. Bondt, Isaacs, Lyons, Phillips, of the most prominent Jewish congregations, and sundry representatives of the clergy, bar, and press. After an overture executed by the New York Orphean Musical Association, Professor Francis Groux, Director, and a chant by the choir, the Rev. Dr. Raphael and the Rev. J. G. Kramer, followed by the Building Committee and Trustees, brought the Sacred Scrolls of the Law to the corner door of the synagogue, the *chazan* or minister exclaiming: "Open unto us the gates of righteousness, we will praise the Lord!" The doors being thrown open by Mr. T. J. Solomon, the president of the congregation, the bearers of the Books of the Law entered in procession, the chanting several verses from the Psalms, to

which the choir responded. The choir then lighted the lamp to make the required temple, the bearers of the Law in the *Echol*. Dr. M. Raphael delivered a sermon with great effect, the choir chanted another, which the numerous the building, decided ceremonies which the

EUREKA SOCIAL sary ball, given by t on Monday evening successful in every s sic, furnished by heard surpassed i due to the manager ment of the whole a the occasion please exceedingly success mon with great effe joyous one, and all Falk, the caterer fo his reputation and stantial a supper as the Eureka Social the pleasure to att venary balls.

PHILHARMONIC S concert of the p this Society, which the task of classic place at the Aca October 19th, and brilliancy. Sever before played in O scribes should ave lege to attend the day, October 18th, should be heard tw expect to see the

In this city, Septemb acin, a son.  
In this city, October daughter.  
In this city, October  
In this city, October  
In this city, October a son.  
M.  
In this city, October  
Prag, of Salt Lake City

New I  
NA  
Democrat  
FOR JUD  
HENRY M  
OF  
Judge Fif  
SAMUEL  
GEORC  
Jun

First Township  
Second Township  
Third Township  
Fourth Township  
Fifth Township  
Sixth Township

Resolved, Th cessation of the throughout our that the mome years will inspi greater reveren and those friend the people of a solid guarantee

Resolved, Th will in the futu support to the discharge of f most especi peril; that in ties and embar war, the Demo support, from so far as the s and liberties o

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which the choir responded. The perpetual lamp was then lighted and the escort proceeded to make the required seven circuits around the temple, the bearers finally depositing the scrolls of the Law in the Echo of Ark, and the Rev. Dr. M. Raphael delivered the consecration sermon with great effect. At the conclusion of the Reverend Doctor's eloquent remarks, the choir chanted another Psalm, at the close of which the numerous spectators withdrew from the building, decidedly edified by the interesting ceremonies which they had witnessed.

**EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB.**—The third anniversary ball, given by this Society at Platt's Hall, on Monday evening last, was well attended and successful in every sense of the word. The music, furnished by Mr. Ballenberg, we have not heard surpassed in this city. Great credit is due to the managers for the admirable arrangement of the whole affair. They studied to make the occasion pleasant and agreeable and were exceedingly successful, for the company was a joyous one, and all appeared well satisfied. Mr. Falk, the caterer for the evening, did justice to his reputation and provided as fine and substantial a supper as we ever partook of. May the Eureka Social Club flourish, and we have the pleasure to attend many more of their anniversary balls.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The fourth and last concert of the present subscription season of this Society, which has done so much to foster the task of classic music in our midst, will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday, October 19th, and promises to be one of unusual brilliancy. Several new compositions, never before played in California, will be given. Subscribers should avail themselves of their privilege to attend the general rehearsal on Wednesday, October 18th, as some of the new pieces should be heard twice to be appreciated. We expect to see the Academy crowded.

## BIRTHS.

In this city, September 29, to the wife of G. Bernstein, a son.  
In this city, October 3, to the wife of M. Clayburg, a daughter.  
In this city, October 2, to the wife of H. Myers, a son.  
In this city, October 3, to the wife of G. Poyser, a son.  
In this city, October 7, to the wife of L. Miller, a son.  
In this city, October 6, to the wife of Leopold Rosenbaum, a son.

## MARRIED.

In this city, October 3, by the Rev. Dr. Eckman, Conrad Prag, of Salt Lake City, to Mary Goldsmith, of this city.

## DIED.

In this city, October 4, Flora, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Mann, aged 3 years and 6 months.

## New Advertisements

## NATIONAL Democratic Nominations.

## FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

**HENRY HARE HARTLEY,**  
OF SACRAMENTO.

Judge Fifteenth Judicial District.

**SAMUEL H. DWINELLE,**  
Police Judge.

**GEORGE H. ROGERS,**  
Justice of the Peace.

First Township.....DENIS LYONS  
Second Township.....H. H. PARKELL  
Third Township.....JAMES C. PENNY  
Fourth Township.....EUG. B. DRAKE  
Fifth Township.....J. P. VAN HAGAN  
Sixth Township.....WM. H. BELL

## PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we sincerely rejoice in the cessation of the war and the return of peace throughout our whole country; and we trust that the momentous lessons of the past four years will inspire among all our fellow-citizens greater reverence for constitutional obligations, and those friendly and fraternal relations between the people of all the States, which are the most solid guarantees for the perpetuity of the Union.

Resolved, That the Democracy of California will in the future, as in the past, give a cordial support to the National Administration in the discharge of all its Constitutional functions, and most especially in times of great national peril; that in the face of the manifold difficulties and embarrassments resulting from the late war, the Democratic party will not withhold its support from the policy of the Administration so far as the same tends to secure the rights and liberties of the States and of their citizens.

Resolved, That upon every ground of justice and policy to the white people of the country, as well as of humanity to the negroes themselves, the Democratic party is inflexibly opposed to negro suffrage, and its inevitable consequence, the political and social equality of the negro, in every form, and especially to the unnatural and revolutionary scheme for thrusting universal suffrage, by action of Congress, upon negroes of the Southern States.

Resolved, That the welfare of California demands, imperatively, that her mining interests should be developed and fostered; and her people are in the same degree opposed to any system for the sale or taxation of her mines.

Resolved, That the whole history of California is a triumphant vindication of her State policy of a gold and silver circulating medium; and that any change in this respect would be disastrous in the extreme; that unwritten contracts for work, labor and services should by law, in all cases, be enforced in gold and silver coin.

Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine is an essential part of the policy of the Democratic party, and of the American people.

Resolved, That when the civil authority is in full operation, there is neither warrant in the Constitution or laws, or even a pretext to any supposed necessity of State, for trial by military power. And that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be held inviolable under the provisions of the Constitution.

## New Advertisements.

## UNION TICKET.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
S. W. SANDERSON.

For Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District,  
R. P. CLEMENT.

For Police Judge,  
P. W. SHEPHEARD.

For Justices of the Peace,  
R. J. TOBIN—First Township.

ALFRED BARSTOW—Second Township.

C. CORNELL—Third Township.

LEWIS SHEARER—Fourth Township.

HALE RIX—Fifth Township.

HUGH FARLEY—Sixth Township.

## CALIFORNIA HOME INSURANCE CO.,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

## INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, Brick and Frame Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and other insurable property in the State of California, as Low as any other Solvent Company.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

**Directors:**  
John Parrott, E. H. Parker, Levi Stevens,  
Charles Hosmer, J. B. Roberts, Leopold Cahn,  
J. H. Redington, F. H. Parker, Jr., Elias H. Jones,  
F. J. Thibault, T. E. Baugh, C. J. Deering,  
H. Heynemann, Hall McAllister, S. Heynemann,  
Thomas H. Selby, A. B. McCreary, R. G. Sneath,  
Albert Miller, G. H. Eggers, A. J. Coghill,  
C. Dussanberg, C. F. McDermott, B. J. Lowe,  
D. Calahan, A. Block, C. J. Janson,  
J. C. Wilmerding, A. H. Titcomb, James Michael.

## OFFICE:

No. 224 California Street,

Below Battery.

B. F. LOW, President.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr., Secretary.

oell-3m I. FRANK, Solicitor.

## ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM

## EARTHQUAKES!

Insured Against by the

## TRAVELERS'

Insurance Co. of Hartford.

A General Accident Policy insures against accidents of whatever kind or description, whether they occur in traveling by railroad, steamboat or stage-coach, walking in the street, at work in the shop, or sitting by the domestic fire-side; whether riding, boating, hunting, fishing, shooting, swimming, croquet, surveying, engineering, whether working or playing, sleeping or waking. And also all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Contusions, Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Poisoned Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers or Murderers; the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of explosions, Chemicals, Floods and

## EARTHQUAKES!

Suffocation by Drowning or Choking—where such Accidental injury is the cause of Death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow his usual avocations.

OFFICE, with the PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, southeast corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets; entrance 603 Commercial.

R. H. MAGILL, Manager.

Policies to secure the payment of a fixed sum in the event of death by accident, with a Weekly allowance in case of injury, causing total disability, issued with promptness and despatch. Pamphlets containing all necessary information and rates are furnished applicants on call.

oell L. D. DELL, Agent.

## FIREMAN'S FUND

Insurance Company,

OFFICE, 238 MONTGOMERY ST.

## INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF STOCK-

HOLDERS under the Constitution and Laws of California.

Capital.....\$500,000 00

Surplus.....22,559 44

Total assets.....\$592,559 44

Fully paid in United States Gold Coin.

This company insures against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. Losses Paid in Gold Coin.

FINANCE COMMITTEE: Alpheus Bull, Henry Dutton, John Burton, A. Himmelmann.

COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE: David Hewes, William M. Hixon.

S. H. PARKER, President.

CHARLES W. BROOKS, Vice-President.

CHARLES R. BOND, Secretary. oell-3m

## ADELSDORFER BROS.,

Cor. Sansome and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Will sell EXCHANGE, in sums to suit, on the following places:

London, Paris, Hamburg, Frankfurt, O. M.

oell-3m Burth in Bayern

## BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1865.

## NOTICE.

From and after this Date,

## THE RATE OF DISCOUNT

AT THIS BANK,

ON FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PAPER,

SATISFACTORY COLLATERALS,

ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH.

W. C. RALSTON, Cashier. oell-3m

## New Advertisements.

## MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Pine Street, near Montgomery.

## FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT

OF THE

## SAN FRANCISCO

## PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY!

Thursday Evening, October 19th.

JOS. L. SCHMITZ.....Leader.

## PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1—Overture, "Vampyr," (First Time in California), Lindpainter.

2—Symphony in G, Moll, (First Time in California), Niels Gade.

PART II.

3—Overture, "Zauberflöte," Mozart.

4—Song, "Nebelbilder," (Haze Pictures), Phantasie for Orchestra, (First Time in California) Lumbye.

5—Song, "Maximilian Robespierre," Litloff.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra.

The General Rehearsal for the above Concert will take place at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday Afternoon, at two o'clock. Admission for Non-Subscribers, Fifty Cents.

Box Office open on Wednesday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for Subscribers, and on Thursday, during the same hours for Non-Subscribers. oell

## MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE

Manager and Proprietor.....THOS. MAGUIRE.

## FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13th,

## Second Appearance

## OF

## DANIEL E. BANDMANN,

## AS

## SHYLOCK.

In the Shakespearean play

## THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

## BANDMANN EVENINGS,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.

## ODEUM!

Mission St., Mission Dolores.

## THE BEST SUBURBAN PLACE OF

## AMUSEMENT NEAR THE CITY.

## EVERY SUNDAY

## CONCERT &amp; BALL!

We have fitted out the above beautiful place, with every convenience for

## Parties, Pic-Nics, Etc.,

Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 persons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the only suitable place.

## All Kinds of Refreshments

Served at the shortest notice.

The Gardens is fitted up with Superior Gymnastic Apparatus for Adults and Children.

The Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at the same place, and at the corner of Third and Market streets.

oell-3m H. A. SIEGFRIED & M. C. JAPP.

## DRY GOODS!

## DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

## KERBY, BYRNE &amp; CO.'S,

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY ST.,

## DRY GOODS, to Suit all Climates

and Persons, are to be found at

## KERBY, BYRNE &amp; CO.'S.

The Handsomest and Best Assort-

ment of Dresses, for the Street,

the House, for Balls, or Parties,

can be found at

## Kerby, Byrne &amp; Co.'s.

Without doubt the Dry Goods Store of Kerby, Byrne & Co., is the best and cheapest place at which to buy Dry Goods of any description. Their stock is replenished by every steamer from New York, and everything new and fashionable in the Dry Goods line is to be found at their store. No old stock is allowed to remain on hand, but our goods are sold at less than cost at the end of every season.

## Kerby, Byrne &amp; Co.,

NO. 7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

oell-3m

## Gosnell's Hair Brushes.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER IN

London, for sale at

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

Nos. 406 and 408 Battery S

## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE

To All Whom it May Concern.

## FELDBUSH &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

## TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Have Removed

TO 307 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Which will be their future place for Wholesaling and Retailing.

They also continue their business at their old stand 207 Montgomery Street, Russ House Block.

They are also receiving their Fall Stock of New TOYS and FANCY GOODS, per steamer and sailing vessels, from all parts of the world.

Dealers can save twenty-five per cent. by buying of Feldbush & Co.

Please call at 307 California street, and see for yourselves. oell-3m-5p

## PRICE

## Ahead Again!

A majority of the Committee on Cutlery decide in favor of M. PRICE for the Best Work. Hear the Report

We, the undersigned, appointed Judges of Cutlery, do hereby certify that M. PRICE has the best work & style of patterns on exhibition.

HENRY WHEELER, W. J. LELAND, A. W. REAY.

The following Certificate of Merit the Executive Committee can't deprive me of:

We the undersigned having tried PRICE'S CARVING KNIVES, take pleasure in saying that they are the best we have ever used.

A. W. Teackle, John Parrott, Erwin Davis, A. B. Fortes, Hon. Milton S. Latham, C. Winton, A. J. Shipley, H. M. Newhall, Gen. John E. Addison, H. H. Haight, Joseph Grant, B. C. Horn, Levi Parsons, William M. Lent, J. MacCrellish, G. K. Fitch, James J. Ayres.

NO. 110 MONTGOMERY STREET, oell-3m Between Bush and Sutter.

## CALIFORNIA

## PETROLEUM RECTIFYING CO.

Capital, \$25,000.

Twenty-five Hundred Unassessable Shares of \$10 Each

This Company is organized for the purpose of rectifying crude Petroleum into Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, and for conducting a general business in buying, selling, storing and shipping Oils.

THE REFINERY

And Store Houses are located at North Beach, adjacent to Meigs' Wharf, where cargoes can be received and shipped at an inconsiderable expense.

THE MACHINERY

Is of the most scientific and modern description, and among the necessary appliances, this company has secured the right of the recently invented

Patent Double-Action Petroleum Rectifying Still.

Which is acknowledged to be the most economical and desirable apparatus known. This Still has been erected and will be under the immediate superintendence of one of the Patentees, who guarantees a purer and better quality of Kerosene than that of Eastern manufacture.

The Capacity of the Still is 300 Barrels Per Week.

The services of the practical Chemist have been engaged, who will assist the California Petroleum Rectifying Company will manufacture Superior Oils, either on commission or for home consumption and exportation.

PACKAGES.

The Oils will be packed in cases or barrels, hermetically sealed, thereby saving from five to ten per cent. to shippers.

ADVANCES.

The Company will make contracts with Oil Companies for the product of their wells, and make such reasonable advances as may be necessary. They will also provide patent barrels (guaranteed not to leak) in any quantity.

CONSIGNMENTS.

Oil Companies consigning their Oil to us, can rely on the utmost promptness and despatch, which will be sold at the highest market rate, if such a disposition of it be required.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

PRESIDENT—L. TICHNER, 425 Sacramento St.

SECRETARY—JOHN MCCOMBE, Market St. Wharf

TREASURER—S. F. URQUHART, 512 Sansome St.

TRUSTEES—L. TICHNER, H. T. GRAVES, and JAMES ANDERSON.

Correspondence and orders solicited. Address "California Petroleum Rectifying Company," San Francisco, California.

Temporary Office, No. 1 Government House, Sansome street, corner Washington. oell-3m

A. HOLUB, S. SEELIG

## A. HOLLUB &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

## OILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, ETC.,

501 and 503 FRONT STREET,

N. W. Corner Washington, SAN FRANCISCO.

## NEW COLLECTION OF

## BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Every Pianist should have a copy.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. Comprising the most beautiful Vocal Compositions of Beethoven, von Weber, Mendelssohn, Abt, Schubert, Kuchel, Gumbert, Reichardt, Krebs, Spohr, Proch, Keller and others. Just Published. Price, Plain \$2.50, Cloth, \$3. Full Gilt, \$4. Sent post-paid. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. For Sale also by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. oell-4f

## M. LANZENBERG &amp; CO.,

## IMPORTERS,

628 CLAY ST., and 633 MERCHANT ST.

SAN FRANCISCO;

18 Rue Nve. St. Rustache, PARIS.

French Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings and Tailor's Trimmings.

Hats, Silk Plush and Hat Trimmings. oell-3m

## New Advertisements.

## Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft, von New York.

## Einbezahltes Garantie Capital



**GREAT BARGAINS!**  
**CLOTHING.**  
**S. HAAS & CO.,**  
28 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,  
Are Selling their Large Stock of  
**Fashionable Clothing,**  
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.  
REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.  
Call and Examine them.

**JAMES H. CUTTER,**  
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in  
**Groceries and Provisions,**  
NO. 511 FRONT STREET.  
Choice Brands of Isthmus Butter received by  
very steamer.

**C. RHINE,**  
IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF  
**Leaf Tobacco,**  
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Near Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.  
P. L. WEAVER, J. B. WOOSTER, G. H. SANDERSON

**WEAVER, WOOSTER & CO.**  
Successors to MOSES ELLIS & CO.  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
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Near Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

**ALBERT KUNER,**  
**Seal Engraver.**  
Society and Masonic Seals Executed  
In the best manner.  
21 WASHINGTON STREET,  
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**O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,**  
**Employment**  
AND  
**REAL ESTATE AGENTS,**  
106 Montgomery St., near Sutter, San Francisco,  
Furnish all kinds of

**Male and Female Help.**  
House, Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, etc., etc.  
Sell all kinds of Real Estate, Places for  
Cash, Procure Partners, Col-  
lect Rents, Let Houses,  
Negotiate Loans,  
etc., etc.

**F. M. Trueworthy,**  
**STENCIL PLATE CUTTER,**  
AND  
**Brand Manufacturer,**  
NO. 321 FRONT STREET,  
Corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

Names for Marking Linen, and Embroidery  
Patterns for Dress Makers, Cut at the Shortest  
Notice.  
Brushes, Ink and Marking Pots for sale.

**Merchant's Exchange**  
**VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA.**  
The undersigned respectfully announces to  
his friends and the public in general, that he  
has rented the above house, and intends to make  
it a first class

**Boarding House,**  
Persons in want of a good furnished Room  
and an Excellent Table, will find the Merchant's  
Exchange the very place to get it. Please call  
and judge for yourselves.  
**JOHN MOCH, PROPRIETOR.**

**Eureka Exchange**  
**BOWLING SALOON.**  
In E. G. & Co's Building, Pine Street,  
Waggett's Academy of Music gegenüber,  
In 30-1m

**VISIT**  
**HIXON'S**  
**CARPET**  
**STORES,**  
606 and 608 Clay St.  
One Door Above Montgomery.

**FREDK ZECH,**  
Piano-Forte Tuner and Repairer.  
ORDERS TO BE LEFT AT  
414 Post street, between Dupont and  
Stockton.  
Melodions Tuned and Repaired.  
All Orders promptly attended to.

## INDUSTRIAL FAIR

**Mechanics' Institute.**  
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON  
R. California Brandy, Cordials and Bitters; held  
September 28th, 1864.  
First Premium Awarded to Squarza  
for Punces.

First Premium for Cordials.  
First Premium for Squarza's Hygi-  
enic Bitters.

The Committee think this is an occasion not only  
to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an  
article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and  
patronage, but also to put their seal of condemna-  
tion upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS  
AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the  
genuine only in their names.

**Squarza's Punces, Cordial and  
Bitters,**  
on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the  
best material, and that the same were manufactured  
with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely  
entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing  
nothing of the authors of either samples submitted  
to their examination, but were unanimous in their  
approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the  
other.

Respectfully submitted,  
DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,  
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,  
FRANCIS C. BELDEN, Committee.



**G. Groezinger,**

DEALER IN  
**NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,**  
BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.  
N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**ENCLEBERG & WAGNER'S**  
**BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY**  
NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,  
Between California and Pine.

Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confec-  
tionery will be promptly attended to.  
Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread

**JACOB ZECH'S**  
**Piano Manufactory**  
Is still at the Old Place,  
NO. 416 MARKET STREET,  
East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded  
to me for my Pianos, is now added that  
of the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco,  
held 1864.  
I hereby recommend my instruments to the Pub-  
lic.

**DR. LIBBEY,**  
OF  
**EXTENSIVE DENTAL PRACTICE,**  
Will execute, in every department of his profession,  
**Artificial Teeth, Plugging, Etc.**

As well and at low rates as any other First-  
Class Dentist in the State.  
Office, No. 224 Montgomery Street,  
Directly opposite the Russ House Hall Door.

my 28-3m

**FAUST CELLAR**  
**BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON,**  
Cor. Clay and Montgomery Sts.,  
**A. L. THIELE, PROPRIETOR.**

my 28-3m

**PAUL NEUMAN,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
Rechts-Anwalt,  
OFFICE N. W. CORNER MONTGOMERY  
AND JACKSON STREETS,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

my 21-3m

**The Celebrated Dancers**  
**M'LE. CAROLINE ACOSTA AND**  
**MONS. WIETHOFF'S**

**DANCING ACADEMY.**

M'le Caroline Acosta and Mons. Wiethoff  
take this opportunity of informing the citizens  
of San Francisco that they are opening a PRI-  
VATE DANCING ACADEMY for instruction  
in all styles of Dancing, both Society and Theatrical.

Inquire at the International Hotel, from 12  
to 4 o'clock.

**PROF. W. WILSON'S**  
**PLATT'S HALL,**  
**DANCING ACADEMY.**

The undersigned respectfully announces to his  
numerous pupils and patrons, and the public in  
general, that he has established himself now at  
**PLATT'S UPPER HALL,**

Which he has fitted up and decorated in the most  
beautiful style, and in which he will continue to  
teach all the fashionable Dances, soliciting the  
continuance of the liberal patronage he heretofore  
enjoyed, and he will spare no efforts to merit the  
esteem of the public.

CLASSES OF INSTRUCTION: MONDAY, from 7 1/2 to 10  
o'clock P. M., for Gentlemen; WEDNESDAY, from 9  
to 5 o'clock P. M., for Ladies.

WEDNESDAY, from 7 1/2 to 10 o'clock P. M., for  
Ladies and Gentlemen.

SATURDAY, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., for Children.  
Terms reasonable.

Instruction in the Art of Dancing will be given at  
Private Residences if desired.

W. WILSON, Professor of Dancing,  
Formerly of Central Hall Dancing Academy  
N. B.—Weekly SOIREEES will be given every  
Saturday evening, until the 14th October, in Platt's  
Upper Hall. After which they will be given in the  
large Hall, known as Platt's Music Hall, Mont-  
gomery street.

oc4-1m

**"Every Man in His Own**  
House, paying no rent," is the motto  
and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN  
SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and de-  
sired houses, have got them. Room enough for more  
houses and more members. The rule of the Society is:  
"First come, first served." Deposits received by the Soci-  
ety at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 percent per month.  
Deposits at six months 1 1/2 percent per month.  
Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1 1/2 percent per  
month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary,  
Office, 406 Montgomery street,  
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5-1f

**Something New!!**

**LOUIS SCHUCH**  
Bega leave to inform the public of California that  
he has established a

**MEERSCHAUM PIPE MANUFACTORY,**  
In the City of San Francisco,  
It being the first and only one of the kind in America

Having had several years experience in the man-  
ufacture of Meerschaum Pipes in the largest factories  
of Paris, Vienna, Turin, etc., and having availed  
himself of the latest and most improved machinery  
and tools for the manufacture of the same, he feels  
confident that he can supply the wholesale and re-  
tail dealers in California with a Genuine article, and  
at a much less price than they can possibly be im-  
ported.

I will agree to forfeit one hundred dollars for each  
and every Pipe purchased of me that does not  
prove to be genuine.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of GENU-  
INE AMBER, which I manufacture into Mouth-  
pieces, Stems, Beads, Rings, etc.

Repairing of all kinds neatly done, and at short  
notice.

Manufactory, No. 12 SANSOME ST., near Market.

au18-3m

**Save Your Teeth!**

**E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 631**  
Clay Street. Do not have your  
Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL  
pledges himself to save every tooth  
that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will re-  
fund the charge for the operation and extract the  
tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth  
filled with gold, artificial bone, and gold lithodend,  
and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material  
yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either  
warranted to fit.

N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth  
have been saved consecutively, without the loss of  
one.

de2

**GEO. TIEMANN & CO.'S**

New York Branch

**SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENT**  
**DEPOT AND TRUSS OFFICE,**  
NO. 218 MONTGOMERY STREET,  
Opposite the Russ House.

THE TRADE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

**J. H. A. FOLKERS,**

SOLE AGENT.

my 2-4m

**"THE BIVALVE"**

**Oyster Saloon,**  
**AND CHOP HOUSE,**  
NO. 640 MARKET STREET,  
THREE DOORS BELOW KEARNY ST.

**W. NOLTING & W. SPREEN,**  
Have just opened this establishment, where they  
will be happy to meet their friends. Give us a call.  
Private entrance for Ladies.

my 14

**F. C. BELDEN.**

**To Housekeepers and**  
**Families.**

Those that wish to procure GOOD WINES,  
TEAS, and COFFEE, Etc., Etc., CHEAP,  
can have their wants supplied by calling  
at FRANCIS C. BELDEN, 614 Sacramento  
Street, Two Doors West of Parrott's Bank.

fe3

**GEORGE GRANDI,**

Respectfully informs the public that he has  
opened a New and Splendid

**Hair Dressing Saloon,**

NO. 508 CLAY STREET,  
Between Montgomery and Sansome Streets,  
And invites his friends and the public to give  
him a call.

sol5-1m

**Platt's New Music Hall**

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE  
to announce to the public that he has taken  
charge of the well-known Platt's Music Hall, on  
Montgomery street, between Pine and Bush, to-  
gether with the front parlor and smaller rooms  
connected with it, and is now ready to rent the same  
for Balls, Parties, Etc. The Front Parlor holds  
two hundred persons.

For particulars apply to  
H. A. SIEGFRIED,  
au18-3m Luetgen's Hotel, 223 Montgomery street.

**NOTICE**

**J. IVANOVICH & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE

**FRUIT AND COMMISSION DEALERS,**  
Have removed from No. 420 Washington St., to  
Nos. 405 and 407 DAVIS STREET,  
Where they will keep constantly on hand a large  
assortment of Dry and Green Fruit. Orders solicited  
and promptly attended to.

my 14-3m

**BUSWELL & Co.,**

**BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,**  
AND  
**Blank-Book Manufacturers,**  
508 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET  
Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

my 29-1f

**H. HOESCH,**

**COFFEE AND DINING**  
**SALOON,**  
And Bakery,  
NO. 614 CLAY STREET,  
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**J. STRELITZ & CO.'S**  
**METROPOLITAN**

**STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,**  
NO. 23 SECOND STREET,  
Between Market and Jessie, SAN FRANCISCO.

ROAST AND GROUND COFFEE ALWAYS ON HAND,  
Also, All Kinds of Spices, &c.

CLOVE, PEPPER, CINNAMON, GINGER,  
&c., &c., &c.

Dealers in the interior will be served at Low Rates.  
Call and see for yourselves.

25 SECOND STREET, Bet. Market and Jessie.

au25-3m

**B. HAMBURGER, Successor to**

**HAMBURGER, BROS.,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
**BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, YANKEE**  
**NOTIONS, ETC.,**  
306 and 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders promptly attended to.

my 21

**Oils! Oils!**

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LIN-  
seed Oil;  
5,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil;  
10,000 Gallons Crysal Illuminating Kerosene;  
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;  
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;  
500 Gallons Castor Oil;  
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

**WHITE LEAD.**  
100 Tons, in wood and tin.

**PAINTS.**  
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

**GLASS.**  
5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;  
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

**BRUSHES.**  
500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit,  
at very low rates, by

**D. J. OLIVER,**

**Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,**  
316 and 318 Washington street, and  
317 and 319 Oregon street.

my 9-1f

**ARMES & DALLAM,**

Importers and Jobbers of

**Wood & Willow Ware**  
**BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.,**  
And Manufacturers of

California Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc.,  
217 and 219 SACRAMENTO ST.,  
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO

au18-3m

**AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.**

**SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,**  
GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,  
Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,  
Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

**AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.**  
ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY,  
Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies  
and Parties, promptly attended to.  
His long residence and extended custom is suf-  
ficient guarantee of the superiority of his produc-  
tions.

de18-1f

**H. HOESCH,**  
**COFFEE AND DINING**  
**SALOON,**  
And Bakery,  
NO. 614 CLAY STREET,  
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS  
SAN FRANCISCO.

**J. STRELITZ & CO.'S**  
**METROPOLITAN**

**STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,**  
NO. 23 SECOND STREET,  
Between Market and Jessie, SAN FRANCISCO.

ROAST AND GROUND COFFEE ALWAYS ON HAND,  
Also, All Kinds of Spices, &c.

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&c., &c., &c.

Dealers in the interior will be served at Low Rates.  
Call and see for yourselves.

25 SECOND STREET, Bet. Market and Jessie.

au25-3m

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**HAMBURGER, BROS.,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
**BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, YANKEE**  
**NOTIONS, ETC.,**  
306 and 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,  
Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders promptly attended to.

my 21

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10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LIN-  
seed Oil;  
5,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil;  
10,000 Gallons Crysal Illuminating Kerosene;  
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;  
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;  
500 Gallons Castor Oil;  
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

**WHITE LEAD.**  
100 Tons, in wood and tin.

**PAINTS.**  
50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

**GLASS.**  
5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;  
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

**BRUSHES.**  
500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit,  
at very low rates, by

**D. J. OLIVER,**

**Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,**  
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317 and 319 Oregon street.

my 9-1f

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Importers and Jobbers of

**Wood & Willow Ware**  
**BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.,**  
And Manufacturers of

California Pails, Tubs, Brooms, Etc.,  
217 and 219 SACRAMENTO ST.,  
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO

au18-3m

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GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,  
Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,  
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**AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.**  
ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY,  
Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies  
and Parties, promptly attended to.  
His long residence and extended custom is suf-  
ficient guarantee of the superiority of his produc-  
tions.

de18-1f

**G. D. WYMAN,**

**SIGN PAINTER**  
320 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
Two doors below Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Signs Furnished at Shortest Notice and  
at Lowest Rates.

**COLD LETTERING ON GLASS**  
Done in a Superior Manner.

**BLOCK LETTER SIGN.**

au25-3m

**TO THE PUBLIC!**

For Pleasure, Cleanliness, Health and Safety

**GO TO SOUTH BEACH**  
(Foot of Third Street.)

**BATHING HOUSE**  
Warm, Cold and Shower Salt Water Baths  
at all hours.

25 CENTS EACH, or Five Tickets for One Dollar.

The water is drawn in pipes running four hundred  
feet into the Bay and as clear as can be drawn from  
the ocean.

N. B.—The engine and Machinery are entirely dis-  
connected from the Bathing Establishment.

oc4-3m

**J. M. HOUCK, Proprietor.**

M. SHEAR.

**MILLINERY,**

**MRS. SHEAR & MISS SHORT**

**MILLINERY**



Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

## MAMMOTH SALOON!

The only place (Saloon) in San Francisco where every visitor is served satisfactorily, is undoubtedly at

## Kihlmeyer's MAMMOTH SALOON!

Six elegant Billiard Tables, from the manufacture of P. Lissenfeld, are placed in this Saloon. Also, a Shooting gallery, provided with the best Guns and Pistols, surpassing any other in the State of California. Also, an Oyster Stand, where the best of Oysters and other Refreshments can be obtained. The Mammoth BAR is as usual provided with the best Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, and a supply of the celebrated Philadelphia Lager Beer constantly on hand. For the amusement of guests, good Music is provided, and Mr. Kihlmeyer, his barkeepers, etc., will wait on visitors. All are invited by

L. KIHMEYER,  
N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny Sts., Apol House  
jy7

## PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,  
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

## THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.

The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.  
de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

## E. BLOOMINGDALE &amp; CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in



## Furniture BEDDING MATTRESSES

&C., &C., &C.  
THE TRADE SUPPLIED

At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

## Spring Beds

Of a very superior kind Made to Order.

Nos. 514, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST.,  
Near Sansome, San Francisco. au

## O'BRIEN &amp; WARD,

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.  
610 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Bet. Merchant and Clay - SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE AND FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to

JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco. jyl7

## Identical Saloon,

COR. BATTERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

THE BEST KINDS OF

LIQUORS, WINES, AND BRANDIES,

Are to be had at the Bar.

A First Class Hot Lunch set every day.

MRS. ISAACS, Proprietress,  
Widow of the Late H. I. Isaacs.

D. P. LEVI, Business Manager. au11-3m

## GILHARDI &amp; CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Flower, Essence, Pleasure, Stomachic, Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Disorder, Kimmel, Appetizer (before dinner),

Poussie-Cafe (after dinner),

Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial street,  
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.  
San Francisco. de18 tf

## HOWARD ST. BREWERY.

L. COHEN

Has opened a Brewery

NO. 1049 HOWARD STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth Sts.

And will use his best efforts to prepare a healthy, genuine beverage, and no other but such. He solicits the custom of the public, which he is sure, on trial, to secure.

Mr. Cohen is regular Brewer from Europe, and is able to do full justice to his calling. se29-3m

## H. LIEBES &amp; CO.,

FUR MANUFACTURERS,

105 MONTGOMERY ST., Up Stairs,

Next Door to Adolph Muller's Fur Store

Have now on hand and are manufacturing a large and superb assortment of SABLE CAPES, which they are selling cheaper than any other dealer in the city. Parties having skins can get them made up into any article, in the latest New York or California Style.

We have now on hand a large assortment of BUGGY ROBES, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, which we offer at very low prices.

SKINS DRESSED,

Furs Altered, Cleaned and Repaired

In the Neatest Manner.

We are PRACTICAL FURRIERS, having been engaged by Nicol & Son, 82 Oxford street, the largest Fur Warehouse in London, and Court Furriers to all the principal Courts of Europe; as well as the largest Fur Warehouses in New York and San Francisco, and are able to produce an article, which for workmanship or moderate prices, cannot be excelled on the Pacific Coast. se6-3m

## JOSEPH BIEN,

MACHINIST

322 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Between Battery and Front.

## City Marble Works,

NO. 673 MARKET STREET,  
OPPOSITE DEARY,

JAMES F. SHARKEY,  
PROPRIETOR.

Agent for the Sale of the Vermont Marble.

Has always on hand, and delivers, when ordered Marble Mantels, with Grates complete; Cabinet Makers, Plumbers and Butcher's Slabs; Counters, Tiling and Tablets; Monuments and Headstones (with Hebrew inscriptions), and all descriptions of Cemetery Work, Etc., Etc.

Thankful for the generous patronage during the last two years in which I have been established in the marble business in this city, I am convinced I have given satisfaction to all my customers, I would now state that I am enabled, owing to better facilities, to sell Marble Goods at 20 per cent. less than any other responsible house in this city. Being a practical marble worker myself, and having given the business my whole attention for years, I am satisfied that all work entrusted to me will be finished to the satisfaction of my patrons. jy26-3m

Philipp Freund. Adolph Falk.

## FREUND &amp; CO.,

Importers and Retailers in

Blank-Books, Stationery,

Paper and Paper Bags, also Billiard Chalk, Playing Cards, Feather Dusters, Tooth-Picks, Etc., Wholesale and Retail.

NO. 511 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Leidesdorff.

All orders for printing Billheads, Shipping Books and Envelopes, promptly attended to, at the lowest rates. iy7

## Vulcan Iron Works Company,

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

First, Natoma, and Fremont Streets.

IRON FOUNDERS, STEAM ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND WORKERS IN SHEET IRON, BRASS, AND COPPER.

The Company are prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Housings and Irons; and Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Railroad Machinery and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of the best hard Iron, Quartz Screens of Russia Iron Punched to order. jy21

## Paper Hangings.

The Finest Assortment of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DECORATIONS

AND

Plain Papers

IN CALIFORNIA,

For Parlors, Halls, Offices, Etc.,

FRANK G. EDWARDS' CARPET STORE,

646 CLAY STREET, CORNER KEARNY. au1

## WM. MEYER &amp; CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CLOTHING,

CORNER OF

SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

mr24 1m

## GOLDEN EAGLE EXCHANGE

AND BILLIARD SALOON,

23 FOURTH ST. bet. Stevenson and Jessie.

L. LEVIN, Proprietor.

The proprietor of the above Saloon desires to inform his friends and acquaintances, as also the public in general, that he has opened this saloon in a No. 1 style, having the best kinds of liquors and the finest brands of imported Havana Cigars constantly on hand. Every one can satisfy himself by giving him a call. au25

## H. HORSTMANN &amp; CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

FURNITURE,

740 WASHINGTON STREET,

Opposite the Plaza, San Francisco.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.

PARLOR SETS AND SPRING MATTRESSES made to order and warranted as represented.

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

au11 740 Washington Street, Opposite the Plaza.

## DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

## BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,

For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by

ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.,  
610 Washington street, San Francisco. mr3

## Immense Stock

OF

Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,

de18 tf 634 Clay street.

J. R. STEWART & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

and Liquors,

No. 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant,

Between Clay and Washington.

Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. je16-tf

## JOSEPH ROOS,

Depot of Goupil & Co.

Engravings, Lithographs,

GILT FRAMES,

And Artists Materials,

219 MONTGOMERY ST., Russ Block.

Mr. Roos would draw the attention of our co-religionists to his Fine Colored Engravings of Scenes out of the Old Testament, and invites a call at his Art Gallery. sec-tf

## GEO. B. HITCHCOCK &amp; CO.

COUNTING HOUSE,

Bank and Insurance

STATIONERS,

413 & 415 Sansome St.

CORNER OF COMMERCIAL. jy21

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case

WARRO OMS,

NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco

Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

James O. Rountree, Late of Rountree Bros.

Geo. O. McMullin, Late of Ver Plank & McMullin

## ROUNTREE &amp; McMULLIN,

Wholesale Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions,

ETC., ETC.

NO. 323 FRONT STREET,

Bet. Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO. jy28-3m

## H. ZACHARIAS,

Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver English, American and Swiss Watches and Diamonds, California manufactured Jewels, etc. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices.

## ALAMEDA PARK HOTEL.

The public is respectfully informed that the Alameda Park Hotel is now open under the most favorable auspices. Guests can rely on the very best treatment at San Francisco prices. Everything provided for the house being of superior quality, and under the direction of one of the most celebrated caterers in the State.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices.

Proprietors: ROWANE & McDONALD of Oyster notoriety. au25-3m

## Billiard Manufactory.

LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.

Having obtained three times the First Premium for my Billiards at the former Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknowledgment to this effect has been expressed by a majority of the judges, at the late Industrial Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

P. LIESENFELD, 619 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific se3-3m

## Anthony Reiff, Jr.,

(Musical Director of Italian Opera)

Is now prepared to give

INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANOFORTE

And Violin.

For terms, apply at

se15-3m 612 MASON STREET, Near Bush.

## DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

Tooths Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitro of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

## W. H. PILLNER,

Photographic Artist,

NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - \$2

No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco. fe10-3m

## A. CHIO &amp; CO.,

First Premium Punches,

DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,

Two Doors Above Washington Market. my19-3m

## FINE BOYS' SUITS,

and

CHILDRENS CLOTHING

can be found in great variety at

C. A. FLETCHER'S,

NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, COR. MONT. AND POST ST.,

San Francisco.

A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc.

## S. CANS,

Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.

DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND

MUTTON.

The best kinds of Meats—always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city—free of charge. my19-3m

## PETROLEUM OIL COMPANIES

ATTENTION.

MR. PRAG IS NOW PREPARED TO

manufacture Petroleum, Hydraulic and Artesian Well Pipes, in the best workmanlike manner and at the lowest market rates. Having lately enlarged my stock of machinery for that branch of business, I am now prepared to fill all orders with despatch and guarantee satisfaction.

M. PRAGG, 195 Clay street, below Davis street. je20-3m

## A. B. LEWIS,

No. 32 Geary Street—San Francisco

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ETC.

All of the best quality—for family use.

Orders promptly attended to. je9-3m

## C. &amp; H. AND CARNES'

CITY

Letter and Parcel Express,

AT LOOMIS' NEWS DEPOT,

COR. WASHINGTON AND SANSOME. jy14

## REMOVAL.

FR. PUTZMAN,

Dealer in Wines and Liquors,

Has Removed to

NO. 213 JACKSON STREET,

Between Front and Battery Streets. jy14-3m

## WM. WORTHINGTON,

House and Sign Painter

IMPORTER OF

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS



## AMUSEMENTS.

**MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE.**—Mr. Daniel Bandmann appeared to a crowded house on Friday last in his great character of Shylock, and won golden opinions; on Monday, he played Claude Melnotte in the Lady of Lyons, and was greeted by an intelligent and numerous audience. His acting throughout the piece was fine, and accordingly appreciated. To night Mr. Bandmann will resume his great character of Shylock. All who wish to see a really truthful interpretation of Shakespeare's most divine creation should not fail to be present.

**METROPOLITAN THEATRE.**—Arah Na Pogue draws crowds to this house nightly. The play is well brought upon the stage, and deserves the success it has met with.

**Sonntags-Gesetz.**—Bei der bevorstehenden Wahl für Stadt-Beamten sollten die Deutschen San Francisco's nur solchen Leuten ihre Stimme geben, welche sich verpflichten, gegen das Sonntagsgesetz zu stimmen. Die Wahl findet am Mittwoch, den 18. October statt.

**Gilbert's Museum.**—Herr Eberhard Gordon hat jetzt die Direction von Gilbert's Museum an Marktplatz übernommen. Außer den vielen Kuriositäten, die sich dort befinden, werden jetzt regelmäßige Vorlesungen daselbst gegeben.

**Das immense Warenaager der Herren Newman Bros.,** Importeure u. Händler von Holz- und Weidenwaaren, Nos. 406 und 408 Battery Street, ist wirklich der Mühe werth, im Augenschein zu nehmen. Die Firma hat ihre Einfuhr in Europa und den Staaten selbst befohlen und ist deshalb im Stande billig zu verkaufen.

**Drei erste Prämien.**—Herr J. D. Thompson, No. 321 Montgomery Street, hat bei der letzten Industrie-Ausstellung in London drei erste Prämien, nämlich: für einmündigen Kaktus, Whiskey u. Bourbon Whisky; und für einen Kaktus, Whiskey u. Bourbon Whisky. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit verwendet Herr Thompson auf Whiskey und hat er den besten in der Stadt auf Lager.

**Brillen.**—Kaufleute vom Lande, welche jetzt in unserer Mitte weilen und Brillen tragen, sollten nicht unterlassen, sich das große Lager der Herren Lawrence & Souffert, Optiker, No. 317 und 319 Montgomery Street, anzusehen. Die Firma hat Brillen und Augengläser, welche für jedes Auge passen.

**Erste Prämie.**—Bei der letzten Industrie-Ausstellung erhielt Herr Byrnie & Co. No. 7 Montgomery Street, den ersten Preis für Damenmäntel. Die feinsten und besten Seidenzeuge und andere Kleidungsstücke sind in großer Auswahl und zu billigen Preisen bei ihnen zu finden.

**Herr George Grandi** hat einen prachtvollen Saal für Musik und Varietäten in No. 508 Clay Street eingerichtet u. bietet um geringen Preis.

**Herr Geo. W. Dam,** 422 Montgomery Street, bietet mehrere der schönsten und rentablen Häuser und Grundstücke zum Verkauf an. Näheres besagt die Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte.

**Materialien der besten Sorte** und zu den billigsten Preisen, sowie auch Wein für Familiengebrauch findet man bei B. Eberhard u. Bro. 331 Washington Street.

**Die Herren Goodwin u. Co.,** No. 528 Washington Street, verkaufen gute Möbel zu wirklich billigen Preisen.

**Die besten Schraubenstiefel,** sowohl als Damen- und Kinderschuh aller Art findet man bei König & Co. 200 Clay Street.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 18 of October 1865.

Oct. 18, GOLDEN CITY, Capt Geo H Bradbury, From Folsom street Wharf, at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co. oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorf Sts.

## NEWMAN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of Brushes, AND IMPORTERS OF

Wood and Willow Ware, TWINE AND FEATHER DUSTERS

TUBS, PAILS, CHURNS, BASKETS, BLACKING, BROOMS, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

And a general assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Nos. 406 and 408 BATTERY STREET, Between Clay and Merchant.

## H. BUTENOP,

625 PACIFIC STREET, 625

Between Dupont and Kearny Streets, ceives by every steamer the best kinds of

## Provisions &amp; Liquors,

CALIFORNIA AND SWISS CHEESE,

PUNCH EXTRACTS, PRESERVES

Etc., Etc.,

He has prepared a large assortment of Groceries, Fruit, Tea and Coffee for the coming Holidays.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

**Bancroft's Diary** 1866

Is Now Ready,

It Contains the JEWISH CALENDAR for 5625-5627.

**H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,** BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

SAN FRANCISCO. se20-1m

**LOUIS SCHMIDT, M**

**Teacher of Music,** 113 POWELL STREET

Near O'Farrell, mr31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The Entire Stock

OF

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,



Furnishing Goods,

TRUNKS,

VALISES, &c.,

NOW IN THE STORE

223 Montgomery Street,

(RUSS BLOCK),

IS BEING SOLD AT

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

Less than Cost Price,

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE

OF

THOMAS G. SANFORD,

LATELY DECEASED. se15

## SACRED CONCERT

Germania Society,

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

Every Sunday Evening.

DIRECTION OF MESSRS. R. HEROLD

AND JOS. L. SCHMITZ,

TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

SINGLE TICKETS, 50 Cents.

Packages of Six Tickets \$2 50

To be had at the door, and at Gray's, Salvador

Rosa's, and Kohler's Music Store. se8

## Notice to Shippers

RED BLUFF.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY,

SEPTEMBER 16th, the steamers of the

California Steam Navigation Company,

WILL LEAVE

SACRAMENTO FOR RED BLUFF,

EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,

J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

The Best Fitting Shirt at

MRS. E. MORRIS,

No. 37 Sutter Street.

THE NEATEST MADE

Shirt and Collar at

MRS. E. MORRIS,

No. 37 Sutter Street.

THE HANDSOMEST

Style Shirt at

MRS. W. PIPER,

Formerly Mrs. E. Morris,

NO. 37 SUTTER STREET,

Premium Awarded. oc4

## DAY &amp; MARTIN'S BLACKING.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY IN

## FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair San Francisco, September, 1864.

ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

538 WASHINGTON ST., Below Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gun and Rifle Makers,

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SPORT-

ING TACKLE.

Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of

London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris,

Reed & H. H. H. and Son and all other makers. Also the best

stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Cartridges on the

Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's,

Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's,

Wesson's, Ballard's, Spencers, and Henry's Patent Breach

loading Rifles.

Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand. We

are the only authorized Agents for the "Greener" Guns on the Pacific Coast.

Authorized Agents for Henry's Patent Breach-Loading

Rifle.

Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and

Salmon Flies, and all descriptions of

Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

LINES of all sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China

grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Fists, Sink-

ers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything pertaining to the

Fishing Tackle Trade.

Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded

promptly. \$500,000

WORTH OF

FURNITURE,

AT

Less than New York Prices

GOODWIN & CO.,

No. 528 Washington street,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT PRICES THAT

MUST SUIT:

500 Parlor suits in r. w. wal. and mah.

700 Chamber suits in r. w. wal. and mah.

200 Painted Chamber suits.

100 Dining suits in oak, r. w. wal. and mah.

60 Library suits in oak, r. w. wal. and mah.

100 Etagers in r. w.

150 Wardrobes in r. w. wal. and mah.

100 Painted Wardrobes.

800 Marble top Centre Tables, assorted.

150 Sideboards, oak and wal.

100 doz. Mah. Chairs.

500 Wal. and Mah. Sofas.

1,000 doz. assorted Chairs of every variety.

500 Dining Tables, well assorted.

10,000 lbs. Palm.

10,000 lbs. Excelsior.

5,000 lbs. fine Hair.

6,000 lbs. Picked Moss.

600 gross assorted Springs.

Together with a large stock of Upholstery goods. Also,

Veneers and Walnut Lumber, etc. etc.

WE HAVE ENLARGED OUR FACILITIES AND GUARAN-

TEE PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH.

GOODWIN & CO.,

No. 528 Washington street.

C. H. HARRISON,

Phoenix Oil Works

ESTABLISHED 1850.

STORE AND MANUFACTORY, 517 FRONT ST.

Between Washington and Jackson,

Manufacturers, Importers of and Dealers in

SPERM, LARD, POLAR, KEROSENE

AND OTHER OILS.

Every article Warranted.

Office of Benicia and Mare Island Pilot.

se29-3m

REAL ESTATE TAXES

For 1865-'66, Due.

The Assessment Roll for the current fiscal year,

(ending June 30th, 1866,) having been this day

received, notice is hereby given, "THAT THE

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR SAID

FISCAL YEAR ARE DUE AND PAYABLE,

AND THAT THE LAWS IN REGARD TO

THEIR COLLECTION WILL BE STRICTLY

ENFORCED."

On October Sixteenth ensuing, Five per cent

will be added to taxes then unpaid.

The Tax Sale will be commenced on December

eighteenth.

Parties, by presenting their bills of the year

last past will facilitate the finding of their

assessments and the guarding against errors.

CHAS. R. STORY, Tax Collector.

San Francisco, Sept. 18, 1865. se20-1m

California Views!

FOR THE STEREOSCOPE AND ALBUM.

The most interesting series of Views ever published,

giving correct information of objects of interest on

the Pacific Coast. Splendid presents to send abroad.

Published and for sale by

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,

317 & 319 Montgomery street.

Catalogues furnished on application Free. se29

Spectacles.

FINE GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL

SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES

With Finest Glasses to suit every sight.

The largest and most complete assortment on the

Pacific Coast, for sale low by

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH, Opticians.

317 & 319 Montgomery Street,

Opposite the Eureka Theatre.

Catalogues furnished on application, Free. se291m

## INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$300,000.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary. HENRY B. PLATT, President.

B. ROTHSCHILD, Actuary. J. GREENEBAUM, Vice-President.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Adams, Blinn & Co., Lumber Dealers; A. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Bros.;

Jonas Adler, of Simon Dinkelspiel & Co.; H. Greenberg, Real Estate;

Zachariah Amos, of Amos, Phinney & Co.; S. Goldsmith, of Effelt, Well & Co.;

J. Adelsdorfer, of Adelsdorfer Bros.; B. Hamburger, of B. Hamburger & Bro;

John Bell, of Kennedy & Bell; Isaac Hecht, of Hecht Bros. & Co.;

James T. Boyd, Attorney at Law; Helbing, Greenbaum & Co., Merch's

A. J. Bowie, Physician; Meads Heller, of M. Heller & Bro.

J. Baum, of J. Baum & Bro.; J. H. Baird, Merchant; J. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.;

Thomas Day, Merchant; J. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.;

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L. Dinkelspiel, of Simon, Dinkelspiel & Co.; J. P. Perine, of J. P. Perine & Co.;

Charles Dahlman, of Charles Dahlman & Co.; H. Neustadter, of Neustadter Bros.;

Jas. E. Damon, of J. E. Damon & Co.; J. P. Newmark, Mercant;

Leon Ehrman, Merchant; N. P. Perine, of J. P. Perine & Co.;

John B. Felton, Attorney at Law; Henry B. Platt, President Occidental

J. Greenbaum, of H. Cohn & Co.; Insurance Company;

Adam Grant, of Murphy, Grant & Co.; D. L. Phillips, of Dodge & Phillips;

Goddard & Co., Pacific Iron Works; Solomon Rich, of S. Rich & Bros.

Wm. C. Ralston, Bank of California; Michael Reese, Real Estate;

John N. Riedon, of Colbeck, Riedon, John Sime & Co., Bankers;

Jacob Scholle, of Scholle Bros. & Co.; Louis Sloss & Co., Real Estate;

Morris Speyer, Merchant; J. Seller, of Goldstein, Seller & Co.;

Levi Strauss & Co., Merchants; Martin Sachs, of L. & M. Sachs;

A. J. Stevenson, Real Estate; Wm. Steinhart, of W. & T. Steinhart;

J. Schreiber, of J. & G. Schreiber; S. Silverberg, Real Estate;

C. H. Sherman, of William K. Vanderlice & Co.;

A. M. Simpson, Lumber Dealer; B. Schwitzer, of Schwitzer, Sisk & Co.;

S. Sweet, Merchant; R. P. Taylor, of R. P. Taylor & Co.